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THE VICKSBURGH FAILURE

A Full History of the Last Attempt to Capture the Rebel Stronghold.

The Glorious Heroism of Our Troops.

Special Report to the New-York Times.

YAZOO RIVER, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

I wrote you on the 24th an account of our advance from Helena to Milliken's Bend; and again on the 29th wrote you, giving full details of our late battles, together with maps, diagrams, &c., of the battle-ground and surroundings.

I knew then, when mailing the letters, that I was among suspicious characters, and for that reason inclosed the letters in other envelopes, sealed them up, put on the proper number of stamps and addressed them to private parties in Cairo, with a request to remail them. I did not suppose at the time that offices here were under charge of gentlemen, who would descend to the small business of robbing mails and opening private letters; but in this my conclusions appear to have been incorrect. All the communications to newspapers have, whether addressed directly or to private parties in the North, been opened, their contents read and the letters retained.

It may be remarked here that had the Commanding General, W. T. SHERMAN, and his Staff, spent half the time and enterprise in the legitimate operations of their present undertaking, that they have in bullying correspondents, overhauling mail-bags and prying into private correspondence, the country would not now have the shame of knowing that we have lately experienced one of the greatest and most disgraceful defeats of the war.

It will, however, scarcely be expected that men whose forte lies in sneaking into the private affairs of other parties—in ransacking mail-bags, tearing open envelopes and reading private correspondence, are calculated to carry out successfully an operation so gigantic as the reduction of Vicksburgh. The prime mover in the whole affair is a fellow named ——, a subordinate on SHERMAN's Staff—a man whose aptitude for sneaking, bluster and insult qualifies him admirably for some business in which crawling under beds, listening at key-holes and eaves-dropping generally are the main peculiarities.

CUTTING THE RAILROAD WEST OF VICKSBURGH.

We left Milliken's Bend on the Mississippi, on the afternoon of Christmas, without any occurrence of special interest, beyond sending a portion of Gen. A. J. SMITH's Division, under command of Col. CLARK WRIGHT, of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, to cut the railroad leading west of Vicksburgh across Louisiana. I may say here that they accomplished the object of their journey successfully.

They struck the railroad at a point between Delhi and Dallas, tore up the track for a mile, burnt about three miles of trestle-work, destroyed some five hundred bales of cotton and three hundred of canvass, intended for tents for the Confederate Army. The destruction of the road is a severe blow to the rebels, as it cuts off the line along which they have been receiving cattle and other supplies from Texas. The expedition reached here on Monday, the 29th, without having lost a man or experienced any opposition from the enemy, who appear to have been completely taken by surprise.

UP THE YAZOO—THE COUNTRY.

Friday morning found us some ten or twelve miles up the Yazoo, at a landing on the South bank directly opposite the mouth of Cypress Bayou, and in front of the charred remnants of the residence and outhouses that once were the property of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who was killed at Shiloh. The buildings were burnt last Summer by the gunboats in retaliation for having been fired upon near the place, and the result was that what once was a beautiful, thrifty plantation, is now a collection of naked chimneys, blackened ruins and land overgrown with hideous weeds. JOHNSTON was killed and his property ruined, facts showing that treason, in his case at least, was not profitable. A son of his, who is a Captain in the rebel army here at Vicksburgh, informed some of our men who went out with a flag of truce yesterday, that the Nationals had damaged him, by fire alone to the amount of $60,000, a sum, he added, not calculated to increase either his love or respect for the Union.

As soon as practicable after landing, Gen. BLAIR, with his brigade, pushed away from the river in order to examine the country and "feel" for the enemy.

A short description of the country hereabouts will be necessary in order to understand our operations. The Yazoo River runs in a southwesterly direction, and empties into the Mississippi River a short distance above Vicksburgh. Commencing on the Mississippi in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, and sweeping around in a northeasterly direction, is a line of hills or bluffs, which strike the Yazoo River about twenty miles above its mouth. By reference to the map it will be seen that there is thus left, between the river and this line of hills, a portion of country of an irregular shape, which is some twenty miles in length, and about three or four in width, at a point half way or so between Vicksburgh and the point where the hills reach the Yazoo River.

At this point of intersection there is a fort of eight guns, built upon what is called Haynes' Bluff; and from this point down to Vicksburgh the slope of the hills toward the river is fortified to command every accessible avenue of approach.

The country between the river and the bluffs is a portion of the alluvial land, or what is generally called the "Bottoms" of Mississippi. Originally, it was all a swamp, subject to overflow during high water, is cut up with innumerable bayous, sloughs and lakes, which are sometimes dry or again filled with water, according to the character of the season. As such land is very productive, it is, where possible, rescued from the waters, [illegible] snakes and alligators, by clearing up the timber and building levees. Such is the case here. In that portion of the "bottoms" between the bluffs and the Yazoo River, there are a half-dozen plantations scattered here and there, while along the river and around the lakes and bayous are built broad, high levees.

Just above here, and commencing at the river, is Chickasaw Bayou, which runs in nearly a direct line toward the bluffs; but just before reaching them it divides in two parts, one running down the bluffs and the other up, forming in all a something shaped not unlike the letter Y. The right arm of this letter extends down to Vicksburgh—the left one extends up along the bluffs and terminates at Thompson's Lake.

Opposite the end of Chickasaw Bayou, there is, in the Bluffs, a sort of amphitheatre, a mile and a half in length, by a half or so in height. In this amphitheatre is a system of fortifications of the most formidable character, and which, at the expense of much time, blood and strategy, we have vainly attempted, since our arrival, to carry. These explanations, with a map which I send you, will, I hope, give an idea of the country which may be understood.

BLAIR's Brigade, as I have stated, pushed out, Friday afternoon to feel of the enemy, and learn the condition of the country between the river and the Bluffs. Before giving the doings of Gen. BLAIR, it may be well to allude to some other operations.

DOINGS OF THE GUNBOATS—REBEL SHARPSHOOTERS.

As soon as we reached Johnson's Landing, Friday, the gunboats steamed on up the river, in order to examine the country, clear the river of torpedoes and the shores of batteries, and prepare the way for an attack upon the fort at Haynes' Bluff. Their progress Friday was very slow—the banks were lined with rebel Sharpshooters, who, protected by the high levee on the South bank, effectually prevented the boats from sending out men in yawls to look for torpedoes. The result was that they accomplished nothing until the next day, at which time the arrival of infantry enabled them to get rid of their troublesome antagonists.

It was a modern rendering of the fable of the lion and the gnat—a single rifleman behind the levee could annoy to destruction the mammoth Benton, with her formidable armament of rifled columbiads and heavy Dahlgrens. It was in vain that rifle-shot cut down huge trees and tore great furrows in the bank, or went howling like a tempest over the country; none of all this was half as effectual as the whip-like crack of a rifle, whose small pellet of lead searched every point of the armor of this huge leviathian. It was the agile sword-fish against the ponderous whale—and, as usual, the whale received much the worst of it.

But leaving the *Benton* to thunder vainly at her small but deadly foes, I will get the balance of the army in motion. Friday night and Saturday morning was spent in getting the various divisions and their transportation, &c., ashore, and getting affairs ready for a general advance during the day.

Saturday morning about 9 o'clock, two brigades of Gen. STEELE's Division were ordered to proceed up the river, and assist the gunboats in clearing the banks of sharpshooters, in order that the left of the column of attack might be formed at the point occupied by the fleet. Gen. HOVEY's Brigade took the advance, and headed by the Seventy-sixth Ohio, on the transport *Meteor*, pushed ahead. About a mile above Chickasaw Bayou we reached the gunboat fleet, and also a narrow lake running parallel with Chickasaw Bayou, and about a mile above it, on the upper side of which is a levee running along the lake and ending near the upper end of the amphitheatre before spoken of.

When we reached the fleet, Gen. HOVEY landed the advance regiment, who deployed along the levee as skirmishers, and soon succeeded in driving off the rebels behind the bank, without any loss either to us or them, after which the fleet moved up, and the balance of Gen. STEELE's Division was put ashore.

THE PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS.

The general programme of operations was to have Gen. STEELE, with two brigades, advance against the bluffs, along a levee on the upper side of Thompson's Lake, while at the same time the balance of the column would move forward below the bayou, drive back the enemy, and upon getting within the vicinity of their fortifications, effect a junction with those above. It was believed that there was a point in Chickasaw Bayou near the bluffs, and this side of this point where the bayou forked, that was dry, and here it was supposed that the junction could be effected.

This was undoubtedly a most serious mistake, for the reason, as was afterward shown, that this portion of the enemy's works was stronger by far than any other from Haynes' Bluff to Vicksburgh, and could only be approached by long narrow causeways and routes, all of which are swept by rebel artillery and sharpshooters. Along the crest of the bluff is a country road, which runs to Vicksburgh. To gain this was our object; to keep us from gaining it, of course, the object of the enemy.

A REBEL TRAP.

Undoubtedly, the enemy wished us to attack them at this point. All other approaches to the bluff were obstructed, while this was left unwillingly open, and for fear that we should not see it, they stationed sharpshooters along the shore to attract our attention. Forces were landed to drive them back, when, lo! they found broad, excellent roads leading across the swamp, directly toward the bluffs. And then, to make assurance doubly sure, a half-dozen reliable contrabands made their appearance, who with remarkable unanimity agreed upon the fact that in this direction alone was the enemy the weakest, and the approaches the best and most unobstructed.

This was a combination which would deceive a smarter man than SHERMAN. He fell into the trap at once, and thus it was that our attack was made at the point where it was.

Saturday afternoon saw the whole corps in motion toward the bluffs. STEELE, with two brigades under THAYER and HOVEY, moved along a levee above Thompson's Lake; below Chickasaw Bayou came MORGAN's Division, next M. L. SMITH's, and next, forming the right wing, came Gen. BLAIR's Brigade, which had moved out the evening previous. All these divisions were moving straight on the enemy's works, with a slightly converging line of march that would bring them together at the end of Chickasaw Bayou, near the rebel fortifications.

Having gotten them all in motion, I will take up each division singly and relate their further adventures.

Gen. STEELE's Division was put ashore after infinite difficulty. Close to the shore was a dense growth of timber and underbrush, through which roads had to be cut in order to allow the landing of the artillery. This was done, the guns were hauled to the top of the bank, and then there remained to us the task of cutting a road through, or rather to the top of a vast levee that rose before us an extensive, broad and winding as the Chinese wall. This was finally done, and soon after, with much cursing, lashing and gee-up-ing, the batteries stood upon the levee ready to advance.

This levee runs from the river back to the bluffs, and is on the upper side of a sort of lake which runs parallel with Chickasaw Bayou, and connects when near the bluffs with the bayou by a channel, which, in low water is dry, and affords a passage for wagons and footmen.

This levee, I may say, after reaching the Yazoo, turns up and follows the bank of the river to Haynes' Bluff, and as a matter of course afforded the rebels at that place a splendid opportunity, if disposed, to march down and close in upon the rear of STEELE.

Gen. HOVEY led the advance with two regiments, and a half mile it ran into an advance of the enemy consisting of some four or five hundred. They, however, did not show much fight, but fell back as we approached, having evidently been placed there for the purpose of inducing us to follow them. In this advance the Twenty-fifth Iowa lost one man killed and eight wounded. There is an old cotton-field, overgrown with huge cockle-burrs, next to the river—we crossed this for a mile or thereabouts, and then entered a swamp which extends to the foot of the bluffs. A half mile or so in the swamp—it was growing dark, and believing that we were within a short distance of the enemy's works, the command was halted, the regiments marched off the levee into the swamp and ordered to bivouac without fires.

Having gotten Gen. STEELE into position, I will bring up the rest of the commands, and leave them for the night to wait in cold and darkness the dawning of Sunday.

THE BENTON AND THE HAYNE'S BLUFF BATTERY.

About the time that we left the levee, the *Benton*, and perhaps some other boats, started up the river to "take a turn" at the fort on Haynes' Bluff. As I was at the time, indulging in savage jeremiades over things in general, in the midst of the cold, damp swamp that enveloped Gen. STEELE, I was unable to speak from personal observation of the *Benton's* efforts. I only know that for some three hours our nerves were disturbed by a cannonade, like that spoken of by CAMPBELL:

"Then shook the hills, with thunder riven."

and that every instant sharp noises like monstrous whip-lashes cutting the air with fierce whistles, were borne to our ears, and that all the time all along through the low swamp, and echoing back from the bluffs, were ebbings and flowings of sounds as if a thunder-storm had descended to earth and was rolling along the ground.

The next day, in passing down the river, we met a steamboat, alongside of which was fastened the *Benton*. The thing reminded me of some soldier with a wounded comrade on his arm leading him from the battle-field. The *Benton* seemed sorely wounded, and depended much upon the aid of her companion. Her smoke-stacks were breathless, her steam-pipes voiceless. The gallant old veteran was very near *in articulo mortis*, with not enough life, to drag unaided, the shattered form from the battle-field. I could compare her to nothing except it was a pepper-box on an enlarged scale—with the only defect in the figure, that instead of being able to pepper something else, she had evidently been peppered.

I learn since that she met a battery of eight guns, one of which was rifled. After an action of three hours, the *Benton* retreated, with fourteen men killed, four wounded, and enough shot-holes in her to make her a very respectable colander. Among the wounded was Capt. GWINN, who was struck by a round shot that carried away the muscle of his left breast and left arm. He lies now in a very precarious condition, but it is thought, I understand, that he will recover.

THE RIGHT WING PUT IN POSITION.

Leaving the *Benton* to be escorted down stream, and to plug up her shot-holes, I will bring the balance of the right wing of the Thirteenth Army Corps (so this army is called) into position.

As I said above, Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, with one brigade of Gen. STEELE's Division, pushed forward Friday afternoon, in order to examine the country and wake up the enemy. Gen. BLAIR's Brigade consisted of the following regiments:

Thirteenth Illinois, Col. JOHN B. WYMAN.
Twenty-ninth Missouri, Col. JOHN S. CAVENDER.
Thirtieth Missouri, Lieut.-Col. SCHADT.
Thirty-first Missouri, Col. T. C. FLETCHER.
Thirty-second Missouri, Col. F. H. MANTER.
Fifty-eighth Ohio, Col. DIEBLER.
Capt. HOFFMAN's Fourth Ohio Battery, and Company I, of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

This command pushed out on the extreme right, with orders to advance two or three miles, and stir up the enemy. Crossing the cotton-fields of A. S. JOHNSTON, the brigade reached the "timber," a mile or so from the landing. Fearing an enemy here, Gen. BLAIR deployed the Thirteenth Illinois as skirmishers, who advanced on the woods, and there succeeded in waking up the rebel pickets, who were driven in. As it was nearly dark, the command encamped for the night. The next morning, Saturday, the brigade resumed its march at daylight, and soon after ran across the rebel pickets in larger numbers, who fell back as our men advanced.

THE ADVANCE—THE REBELS DISCOVERED.

All that day was spent by the Brigade in advancing a distance of two or three miles through the timber. The rebels, in small force, disputed the advance, but made no serious resistance, firing occasional shots, but always falling back when our skirmishers advanced. The rebels were gradually driven from the timber, and about three o'clock the advancing column reached a plantation owned by Mrs. LAKE, and which extended from Chickasaw Bayou down toward Vicksburgh. Here was the point at which BLAIR was ordered to form a junction with MORGAN—the latter being expected to arrive at this point about four or five o'clock.

As Gen. BLAIR emerged from the woods, he saw nothing of MORGAN, but instead was greeted by a discharge of shell from a battery located near the house of Mrs. LAKE. A section of HOFFMAN's Battery was immediately ordered forward, and for a half hour or so there was a very pretty "artillery duel," which resulted in a rapid and masterly retreat by the enemy. Limbering up, they galloped along Chickasaw Bayou, and soon after disappeared in the timber which skirted the Bluffs.

Lieut. BALLOU, Co. C., Tenth Missouri Cavalry was then sent forward to reconnoitre the enemy, while the Brigade rested, and awaited the arrival of the balance of their army.

In the course of an hour or so, Lieut. BALLOU returned, having examined the country in the front. He reported the existence of a bayou running along the bluffs in the direction of Vicksburgh, behind which the enemy was in strong force.

Gens. MORGAN and MORGAN L. SMITH soon after arrived and took up position on the right of Gen. BLAIR. Upon their arrival, the Fifty-eighth Ohio and a regiment from Col. DAVID STUART's Brigade, were sent out to the right to feel the enemy and ascertain his exact locality. They spent an hour or two in feeling the enemy, and then returned, corroborating the report of BALLOU, to the effect that the enemy were in force behind the bayou that fronted the bluffs.

Contrabands from the rebel lines have since informed us that the battery which opposed our advance at the White House, on Mrs. LAKE's plantation, was composed of 20-pound Parrott guns, and was commanded by Col. WITHERS, formerly Adjutant of the Fourth Regular Infantry U. S. A. At one time WITHERS was Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, in the company commanded by Captain, now Gen. STEELE. I have no doubt that the meeting between these old comrades in arms would have been interesting, to say the least—providing we had succeeded in capturing WITHERS, which, according to our reliable contrabands, we came very near doing. They relate that when he fell back from the White House he did not dare to proceed directly to his works for fear of being cut off by our infantry; but instead of this he struck off into the timber, where he remained until night, and then, under cover of darkness, succeeded in regaining his fortifications.

THE POSITION ON THE NIGHT OF THE 28TH.

These events are all of importance that occurred up to the night of Saturday the 28th. The line of battle, as projected for the following day, was as follows: Left wing, Gen. STEELE, with two brigades, above Chickasaw Bayou. Below the Bayou, Gen. MORGAN; on his right Gen. M. L. SMITH, with Gen. BLAIR in reserve. This brings matters up to Saturday night.

I slept that night with Gen. STEELE's Division on the extreme left. As we were fearful that the enemy might shell us, we did not build any fires, one result of which was that, as nobody brought any blankets with them, we all came near freezing. The night was intensely frosty; and our only method of keeping warm was to keep moving. Once I wrapped myself in a shawl, and attempted to slumber, and would have accomplished it to some extent, had not some fellows, in search of either warmth or veal, chased an unfortunate calf directly over my head. They of course followed the calf, and went over too—my only reparation for damaged head and ribs, in response to a few deep but honest curses, was the somewhat lame apology that they thought I was a log.

About 3 A. M. it grew so cold that Gen. STEELE gave permission to light small fires, probably with the idea that death by shells was preferable to death by freezing. The whole command was speedily thawing its hands and toes by the genial blaze; songs were started, and all at once the frosty starlight night grew roseate and joyful.

Around a small fire, Gen. STEELE and several others sat, and nodded, and talked, and thought, and kept about an equal watch for moccasins and the morrow. Just before daylight, Gen. C. E. HOVEY, who had the advance, came back to our fire, and requested instructions. He looked stern and determined, and evidently meant fight. Men differ: HOVEY evidently had made up his mind to something involving interests of magnitude—his style was decidedly of the Cromwell order. A little later, and I saw Gen. THAYER; he was taking coffee, and cracking jokes to a jolly crowd, whose laughter, at the moment, was mingled with the metallic ring of ramrods, from a regiment close by, drawn up in line of battle, and who were preparing for an immediate advance. Gen. STEELE was around, possessed of a sublime indifference that won my envy. He gave directions for the disposition of troops, ordered his horse and his breakfast, all in the same unconcerned tone—evidently fearing as little danger from one operation as from any of the others.

THE OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY.

Night, at length, as if wearied with the length of its watch, dragged itself wearily and slowly off to the westward, and with its departure went an order to Gen. HOVEY to take the Twelfth and Seventeenth Missouri and the Seventy-sixth Ohio, and feel the enemy. The balance of the Division, including the First Iowa and LANDGRAEBER's Batteries, were drawn up on the Levee, to be ready to support Gen. HOVEY, in case of necessity.

An unhealthy-looking semicircle of red was just making its appearance above the eastern horizon, when the dense silence of the swamp was broken by a rattling volley of musketry, a quarter of a mile or so to our right. A moment after, and there came another volley—not scattered this time, but a solid, unbroken roar, that indicated the well delivered fire of a regiment; and then, as if these two volleys had been the preparatory tuning of the instruments, a moment after the brimstone orchestra thundered forth at once in full unison; cannon opened on our right, and exactly at the same instant there came a fierce blast of music from the heights in front, and just about at the moment that the right commenced. HOVEY had got his batteries and regiments in position just ahead, and he too added his voice to the infernal din. Our first shell had barely left the muzzle of LANDGRAEBER's 12-pound howitzer, when directly in front of us, and not distant more than eight hundred yards, the rebels let fly at us with a fifty pound gun, which to my excited imagination at the moment made more noise than a thunder storm, and carried a shell bigger than a flour barrel. It came tearing through the trees over our heads, scattering branches like a whirlwind, and concluded its career about five hundred yards to the rear, where it burst with an explosion like that of a 24-pounder; and then in less than ten minutes the whole thing was in full blast, with a vim that excelled everything I have ever witnessed.

The volleys of musketry followed each other so closely that the ear could not distinguish one from another. The musketry was a complete volume of sound, an unbroken utterance, mingled with which came the quick, heavy reports of the artillery, like the strokes upon a bass drum in an instrumental concert.

I am forced to confess that this is all I know from personal observation, relative to the fight of Sunday. In half an hour after it commenced, a heavy pall of blue smoke settled over everything, shutting out objects fifty yards distant. The big gun of the rebels continued to throw shells near where I stood, and, fearful that the ceaseless distribution of iron fragments might involve me in an unpleasant difficulty, I mounted my horse and rode away.

The doings of Gen. STEELE's Division, that day, may be given in a few words. HOVEY went forward, and found that a high bluff, swarming with batteries, rifle-pits and riflemen was just before him, and that, upon the only route by which we could approach, the enemy could concentrate the fire of some thirty guns. Once or twice it was thought best to charge, and the regiments were gotten in line for that purpose. HOVEY tried it once during the day. STEELE tried it. THAYER tried it. But all uselessly; *for nothing human could be found that would cross the point upon the* level upon which was converged the fire of the rebel batteries and sharpshooters. Once Gen. STEELE led the charge on foot; he crossed the line of fire, but the men halted—they would not pass it, and he returned.

All day we blazed with musket and cannon at the enemy, doing little damage and receiving little. The enemy were above us, their guns were heavier than ours, their men had the protection of rifle-pits; and so it was rather an unequal contest. But our brave fellows gave them bullet for bullet, shell for shell, and round shot for round shot until night, when in obedience to orders from SHERMAN, Gen. STEELE fell back to the river, embarked his troops and fell down the stream below the Bayou, with a view to marching out and reinforcing MORGAN on the centre.

Although the cannonade and musketry upon STEELE was of the loudest and heaviest description, his loss during Sunday, did not amount to more than fifty men. One shell from the big gun passed directly between Gen. STEELE and Lieut. SCAMMON, one of his aids, but fortunately omitted bursting till it had passed some twenty yards further, where it exploded directly in front of Lieut. SOLAKER—the gentleman by the way, who a year ago or so, exploded a shrapnell just back of the head of your correspondent, at Forsyth, Mo. Fortunately the hour of my revenge did not then come, for the shell missed SOLAKER, and he rode on as unconcernedly as if the shower of iron that had just rained about him had been out of [illegible]. The same shell passed exactly between the heads of Lieuts. GREEN and FLAHERTY, aids to Gen. STEELE, who stood just behind them, and who at the moment were not two feet distant from each other. Both gentlemen took it coolly—merely "ducking" their heads, and then going on with their conversation as coolly as if a hissing bolt of death had not just missed them. A shell from the same gun exploded just over the head of Dr. BURKE, Medical Director of Gen. STEELE's Division, which tore off a fair, square yard from his overcoat, and carried away a portion of one sleeve, without, however, doing the slightest damage. Many other narrow escapes were had, and much coolness displayed, all of which space forbids me to mention.

Saturday night Gen. BLAIR bivouacked on the ground from which HOFFMAN had silenced the rebel guns stationed at the White House. Sunday morning MORGAN advanced along Chickasaw Bayou toward the rebel works on the Bluffs. At the same time Gen. M. L. SMITH made a move for the rebel works at a point nearer Vicksburgh, thus leaving Gen. BLAIR between these two divisions. Gen. MORGAN advanced directly upon the White House, and found the rebels posted in force around the negro quarters, and behind the fences beyond. A sharp fight commenced here—a battery was brought into play, the result of which was that the house was riddled with cannon shot, the negro quarters knocked down, and the rebels gradually driven back across the bayou that fronted their works. Further to the right, Gen. M. L. SMITH woke up the enemy near a small bayou, some distance in front of the bluffs. A very spirited engagement ensued here, during which Gen. SMITH was severely wounded. His division being unable to drive back the enemy, Gen. BLAIR was ordered to support him, which he did by forming on SMITH's left with his entire brigade. HOFFMAN's Battery was also brought to bear on the rebels with a result that soon forced them from behind the bayou where they were sheltered, and drove them across the main bayou into their intrenchments.

In this engagement, Col. JOHN B. WYMAN, of the Thirteenth Illinois, was mortally wounded. He was at the head of his regiment, and had just raised his sword to give the command to fire, when he was shot through the breast. Although twenty months in the service, this was his first fight—a something that he had long wished for, in order to test the metal of his full and splendidly-drilled regiment. A more gallant officer than Col. WYMAN never drew sword, nor during the war has there fallen one whose death creates more regret among his friends than his.

The result of the fighting Sunday, was that the rebels at all points were driven back across the Bayou, into their works.

After assisting Gen. SMITH, on the extreme right, Gen. BLAIR was ordered to cross over to Gen. MORGAN's left. This brought him across Chickasaw Bayou and placed him on the extreme left of the whole army. Here he drove the enemy back and established himself within about five hundred yards of the first line of rifle pits.

That night the whole army bivouacked on the field, within five hundred yards of the rebel rifle-pits.

During the night that portion of A. J. SMITH's Division which had been out to destroy the Railroad, reached Johnson's Landing and immediately marched to the field, taking position on the extreme right. Gen. STEELE's Division, also, during the night began coming in, and was formed along Chickasaw Bayou on the lower side, in rear of Gen. MORGAN to act as reserves.

THE OPERATIONS OF MONDAY.

The next day dawned beautifully—all nature smiled as if anticipating a comedy in the programme of the day's events. Nature smiled in the morning—that night she wept over one of the bloodiest tragedies that has thus far been enacted during the war.

In front of our forces was a wide deep bayou, across this a short distance from its further bank a line of rifle-pits. Back of these rose a gentle slope three-fourths of a mile in length, which from base to crest was lined with batteries and rifle-pits. The hill directly in front of our men had a long indentation which gave it the shape somewhat of an amphitheatre. On its right or opposite our left and about half way up the hill, was a battery of heavy siege guns, commanding opposite our left; on the crest of the hill was a road which runs diagonally down the hill, reaching the foot at the lower end of the indentation. This road on the side toward us, was protected by breastworks, and along it, from top to bottom, the enemy ran a field battery of six and twelve-pounders, which they used upon us according to our position. In addition to this battery there were others placed so as to enfilade, in case of necessity, their own rifle-pits, while, at commanding points half-way up, and on the crest of the hill, were stationed batteries whose guns ranged from six to twenty-four-pounders.

It was determined, on Monday, the 29th, to assault this position. It was arranged that the assault on the right of Chickasaw Bayou should be made by a brigade of MORGAN's Division, commanded by Col. DE COURCEY, who should be supported by another brigade commanded by Gen. THAYER. All they had to do, was to follow along the bayou till they reached the bayou in front of the bluffs, cross this on a bridge, turn short to the right into the rifle-pits, drive out the enemy, &c.

On the left and on the upper side of Chickasaw Bayou, was Gen. BLAIR. His part of the programme, was to charge straight ahead and clear the rifle-pits in his front, depending for support upon the reserves that would come over on the bridge in front of MORGAN. Gen. BLAIR was encamped some five hundred yards from the rifle-pits, in a growth of cotton-wood trees. In front of him and for a distance of five hundred and fifty yards back from the Bayou, the rebels have felled the timber, making a troublesome entanglement. Through this our men would have to go, exposed to the full fire from the rifle-pits across the bayou and the batteries on the hills. Upon reaching the bayou they would have to descend a bank ten feet high, get across the water, climb another bank as high as the first, upon which were dense abatti, with their points projecting over the water. Once up and they were within a few yards of the lower range of rifle-pits.

A more difficult ground for a charge, or seemingly a more hopeless undertaking, was never projected. Gen. BLAIR selected four regiments to make the attempt, and the left, the Twenty-ninth Missouri, under Col. CAVENDER, and the Thirteenth Illinois, under Lieut.-Col. GORGAS. Two regiments were formed behind them, the Thirty-first Missouri, Col. FLETCHER, on the left, and the Fifty-eighth Ohio on the right.

It was nearly noon before the preparations were completed and the order to advance given. Simultaneously along the whole line of attack, the silence was broken by a wild cheer, and the next instant the regiments on a run, emerged from the timber, and commenced forcing their way through the cotton-wood entanglement. The moment our gallant fellows passed from the woods, the hill in front of them became a volcano, which vomited fire from foot to summit. Long parallel lines of flame indicated the rifle-pits. Broad, heavy, concentrated flashes showed where the batteries were hurling their iron bolts.

DE COURCEY rushed along the road in front of him, crossed the bridge that spanned the main bayou, dashed into the first line of rifle-pits on his right, from which the enemy had run upon becoming satisfied that our men were in earnest about coming.

Here DE COURCEY halted, instead of charging the second time, as he should have done. He had scarcely gotten in, when his support, the gallant THAYER, passed him on a run, and with but one regiment, the Fourth Iowa following, he crossed a wide cornfield that separated the two rows of rifle-pits, and, under a savage fire of shell, canister and musketry, he reached the second line, and routed the rebels, who fled up the hill in wild confusion. Here Gen. THAYER, for the first time, noticed that instead of a brigade he had only a regiment. He rushed back, tried to get the regiment that lay in the rifle-pits to ascend and support the gallant Iowa Fourth—they refused—he crossed the bridge and found that, owing to a misunderstanding, the other regiments, which should have followed him, had been turned off to the right, and could not be reached. He returned up the hill, and finding that exposed to an enfilading fire—the Fourth had lost more than half its men—he reluctantly ordered them to fall back, which they did as coolly as if they were marching on parade. They came down with less than half the men they had when marching up the hill, with their flag literally shot to ribbons, and Col. WILLIAMSON and Gen. THAYER crying like children over the result of their costly efforts. With a support of two regiments the hill would have been carried, and possibly the fall of Vicksburgh would have followed.

With the return of Gen. THAYER came the termination of efforts against this portion of the enemy's position.

Affairs on the left under Gen. BLAIR possessed more magnitude, were fully as daring and costly, and equally unfortunate in their result. It was the veritable "jaws of hell" in which BLAIR and his gallant regiments charged, for there were "guns to the right of them," "guns to the left of them," guns as thick and deadly as those upon which rode the six hundred at Balaklava.

On horseback and in full uniform, Gen. BLAIR led the charge. All four of the regiments pushed across the strip of cotton-woods as fast as the ground would allow. The batteries and riflemen all the while covering every foot of their approach with torrents of shells and bullets. They reached the bayou, plunged down its banks, and for a moment were covered from the enemy's fire. Across the bayou was the opposite bank, ten feet high, nearly perpendicular, while over its edge projected the tops of fallen trees. A moment's halt and they went at it, and somehow gained its top. Across the next entanglement and they reach a dense abattis protecting the line of rebel huts. They crowd through it, and the next instant jump into the trench.

Without a single moment's hesitation the Twenty-ninth Missouri, Thirteenth Illinois and Thirty-first Missouri push on directly up the hill. The Fifty-eighth Ohio alone stops. Col. DIEBLER springs to their front, and calls upon them to come on. They still refuse, and with a savage imprecation he starts to go alone, advances a dozen yards, and falls to the ground dead.

BLAIR's horse is mired in crossing the bayou, and he leads his regiments on foot. They cross the cornfield, clear the second line of rifle-pits, and gain a small willow copse, about half-way to the top of the hill. Here, utterly exhausted, they halted for the supporting columns. None came; they struggle gallantly for a short time, but their numbers are melting away like frost before the sun. It is sure to be annihilation to stay, and a retreat is ordered; slowly they retrace their steps, and in forty minutes from the time they left the timber they have regained its shelter—what is left of them. The flag of the Twenty-ninth planted highest up the hill, remains there—there was not a soul left alive around it to bring it away. Col. FLETCHER is left by the flag wounded, but not mortally—around him are piled the dead in literal heaps.

THE FAILURE.

Thus ended the charge of Monday—one of the most gallant and useless on record since the war began. It seems miraculous that any should return alive, and in fact few did compared to the number that started up the hill. BLAIR exposed himself everywhere, and did not receive a scratch. One of his Aids, Maj. H. L. MCCONNELL went as far as the second line of rifle-pits on his horse—here his horse fell, and he finally returned safely on foot. Capt. JOEL, of the Twenty-ninth Missouri, also went up and succeeded in getting as far as the Major, where his horse met with the same fate. I believe these two gentlemen are the only ones who made their advance mounted. One of Gen. BLAIR's Orderlies, F. M. TAYLOR, stuck so close to the General, and behaved so coolly and gallantly, that the General promoted him to a Lieutenancy on the spot. A thousand other instances might be cited of heroism, but it is useless—every man who went up the hill is a hero, and will ever be entitled to the designation.

It is a fact that when our men drove the rebels from the rifle-pits, and were following them up the heights, the Confederates turned their batteries upon their own men, mowing down with grape and canister alike friend and foe. It is also true that many of our men were killed by our own batteries. They were thus literally hemmed in by a wall of fire, which consumed them as the flames consume the dry grass of the prairies.

I cannot speak definitely of our losses in this charge. In killed, wounded and prisoners it will amount to nearly two thousand men, among whom are many commissioned officers.

On the extreme right, at about the same time, the Sixth Missouri and Thirteenth Regular Infantry made a demonstration against the batteries and rifle-pits in their front. No direct assault was made, but during the day the Missouri regiment had twenty men killed, and some sixty wounded, while trying to dig a road down the steep banks of the Bayou, in order that they might approach the enemy with a view to an assault. The bad success on the left and centre put a stop to operations on the right, and prevented the repetition of another butchery.

Monday night about dusk Gen. MORGAN sent forward a flag of truce to ask permission to bring off our wounded. Through some misunderstanding the rebels fired upon the bearers and they returned.

About dark it commenced raining, and all Monday night a cold pitiless rain poured down on our unprotected troops. God only knows what was suffered by the poor wounded that were left on the field—the next morning a flag of truce that went out found but three of them alive. How much they suffered and what they thought, and what visions came to them of loved ones at home as they lay dying in the cold wet hours of the night, will never be known—we can only speculate upon these things, although they are too mournful and horrible for contemplation.

Monday night was inexpressibly gloomy. Consciousness of defeat, the cold savage rain, anxiety for the future, the condition of our wounded, were subjects that presented themselves constantly, and filled us with trouble and foreboding. All night, too, the enemy kept his big gun in play, dropping shells in and around our camps, effectually preventing the men from obtaining their poor rest left them by the inclement weather.

CLOSING EVENTS OF THE SIEGE.

Tuesday it cleared up warm, but it was so muddy and our men so much exhausted by their efforts of Monday and the discomforts of the night, that nothing was attempted beyond throwing up earthworks, to protect the men, in case the enemy should assume the offensive.

Yesterday, Wednesday, Gen. SHERMAN determined to divide his forces, and make a night attack upon the fort at Hayne's Bluff and the works from which we were driven Monday. Last night several brigades were marched in and embarked on steamboats, to proceed up the river. For some reason, the thing failed, and this morning found the fleet still at Johnson's Landing.

To-day has been a dull "Happy New Year," and will probably be inaugurated by our raising the siege of Vicksburgh. Gen. MCCLERNAND last evening reached the mouth of the Yazoo, and will doubtless change the programme of attack, or, what is more likely, draw off our weakened forces, and either await reinforcements or go back up the river.

GALWAY.

JEFF. DAVIS TO THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Exhaustion of the National Government Predicted.

Anticipations of Peace.

Relations of the Confederates with Foreign Powers.

ATROCITIES PERPETRATED BY OUR ARMY.

How the Emancipation Proclamation is to be Met.

Mysterious Hint About the Rebel Navy.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:—

At the date of your last adjournment the preparations of the enemy for further hostilities had assumed so menacing an aspect as to excite in some minds apprehension of our ability to meet them with sufficient promptness to avoid serious reverses. These preparations were completed shortly after your departure from the seat of Government, and the armies of the United States made simultaneous advances on our frontiers on the Western rivers and on the Atlantic coast in masses so great as to evince their hope of overbearing all resistance by mere weight of numbers. This hope, however, like those previously entertained by our foes, vanished.

In Virginia, their fourth attempt at invasion by armies whose assured success was confidently predicted, has met with decisive repulse. Our noble defenders, under the consummate leadership of their General, have again, at Fredericksburgh, inflicted on the forces under Gen. BURNSIDE the like disastrous overthrow as had been previously suffered by the successive invading armies commanded by Gens. McDOWELL, McCLELLAN, and POPE.

In the West, obstinate battles have been fought with varied fortunes, marked by frightful carnage on both sides; but the enemy's hopes of decisive results have again been baffled, while at Vicksburgh another formidable expedition has been repulsed, with considerable loss on our side and severe damage to the assailing forces.

On the Atlantic coast the enemy has been unable to gain a footing beyond the protecting shelter of his fleets, and the city of Galveston has been recovered by our forces, which succeeded not only in the capture of the garrison, but of one of the enemy's vessels of war, which was carried by boarding-parties from merchant river steamers.

THANKS TO THE ALMIGHTY.

Our fortified positions have everywhere been much strengthened and improved, affording assurance of our ability to meet with success the utmost efforts of our enemies, in spite of the magnitude of their preparations for attack. A review of our history of the two years of our national existence affords ample cause for congratulation, and demands the most fervent expression of our thankfulness to the Almighty Father who has blessed our cause. We are justified in asserting, with a pride surely not unbecoming, that these Confederate States have added another to the lessons taught by history for the instruction of man, that they have afforded another example of the impossibility of subjugating a people determined to be free, and have demonstrated that no superiority of numbers or available resources can overcome the resistance offered by such valor in combat, such constancy under suffering, and such cheerful endurance of privation, as have been conspicuously displayed by this people in the defence of their rights and liberties. The anticipations with which we entered into the contest have now ripened into a conviction, which is not only shared with us by the common opinion of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. If we but mark the history of the present year by resolute perseverance in the path we have hitherto pursued, by vigorous effort in the development of all our resources for defence, and by the continued exhibition of the same unfaltering courage in our soldiers and able conduct in their leaders as have distinguished the past, *we have every reason to expect that this will be the closing year of the war.*

SECOND STAGE OF THE WAR.

The war, which in its inception was waged for forcing us back into the Union, having failed to accomplish that purpose, passed into a second stage, in which it was attempted to conquer and rule these States as dependent provinces. Defeated in this second design, our enemies have entered upon another, *which can have no other purpose than revenge and thirst for blood and plunder of private property.*

PEACE HOPED FOR.

But, however implacable they may be, *they can have neither the spirit nor the resources required for a fourth year of a struggle uncheered by any hope of success, kept alive solely for the indulgence of mercenary and wicked passions, and demanding so exhausting an expenditure of blood and money as has hitherto been imposed on their people. The advent of peace will be hailed with joy;* our desire for it has never been concealed; our efforts to avoid the war, forced on us as it was by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind. But, earnest as has been our wish for peace, and great as have been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has, with each succeeding month, become more unalterably fixed to endure any sufferings and continue any sacrifices, however prolonged, until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence of these States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and firmly established.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In this connection the occasion seems not unsuitable for some reference to the relations between the Confederacy and the neutral Powers of Europe since the separation of these States from the former Union. Four of the States now members of the Confederacy were recognized by name as independent sovereignties in a treaty of peace concluded in the year 1783, with one of the two great maritime Powers of Western Europe, and had been prior to that period allies in war of the other. In the year 1778, they formed a union with nine other States, under Articles of Confederation. Dissatisfied with that Union, three of them—Virginia, Carolina and Georgia—together with eight of the States now members of the United States, seceded from it in 1789, and these eleven seceding States formed a second Union, although, by the terms of the Articles of Confederation, express provision was made that the first Union should be perpetual. Their right to secede, notwithstanding this provision, was never contested by the States from which they separated, nor made the subject of discussion with any third Power. When, at a later period, North Carolina acceded to that second Union, and when, still later, the other seven States, now members of this Confederacy, became also members of the same Union, it was upon the recognized footing of equal and independent sovereignties; nor had it then entered into the minds of men that sovereign States could be compelled by force to remain members of a confederation into which they had entered of their own free will, if at a subsequent period the defence of their safety and honor should, in their judgment, justify withdrawal.

The experience of the past had evinced the futility of any renunciation of such inherent rights, and accordingly the provision for perpetuity, contained in the Articles of Confederation of 1778, was omitted in the Constitution of 1789. When, therefore, in 1861, eleven of the States again thought proper, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, to secede from the second Union, and to form a third one, under an amended Constitution, they exercised a right which, being inherent, required no justification to foreign nations, and which international law did not permit them to question. The usages of intercourse between nations do, however, require that official communication be made to friendly Powers of all organic changes in the Constitutions of States, and there was obvious

propriety in giving prompt assurance of our desire to continue amicable relations with all mankind.

It was under the influence of these considerations that your predecessors, the Provisional Government, took early measures for sending to Europe Commissioners charged with the duty of visiting the capitals of the different Powers, and making arrangements for the opening of more formal diplomatic intercourse. Prior, however, to the arrival abroad of those Commissioners, the United States had commenced hostilities against the Confederacy by dispatching a naval expedition for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, after an express promise to the contrary, and with a duplicity which has been fully unveiled in a former message. They had also addressed communications to the different Cabinets of Europe, in which they assumed the attitude of being sovereign over this Confederacy, alleging that these independent States were in rebellion against the remaining States of the Union, and threatening Europe with manifestations of their displeasure if it should treat the Confederate States as having an independent existence. *It soon became known that these pretensions were not considered abroad to be as absurd as they were known to be at home, nor had Europe yet learned what reliance was to be placed in the official statements of the Cabinet at Washington.* The delegation of power granted by these States to the Federal Government to represent them in foreign intercourse had led Europe into the grave error of supposing that their separate sovereignty and independence had been merged into one common sovereignty, and had ceased to have a distinct existence. Under the influence of this error, which all appeals to reason and historical fact were vainly used to dispel, our Commissioners were met by the declaration that foreign Governments could not assume to judge between the conflicting representations of the two parties as to the true nature of their previous mutual relations. The Governments of Great Britain and France accordingly signified their determination to confine themselves to recognizing the self-evident fact of the existence of a war, and to maintaining a strict neutrality during its progress. Some of the other Powers of Europe pursued the same course of policy, and it became apparent that by some understanding, express or tacit, Europe had decided to leave the initiative in all action touching the contest on this Continent to the two Powers just named, who were recognized to have the largest interests involved, both by reason of neutrality and of the extent and intimacy of their commercial relations with the States engaged in war.

A DECISION FAVORABLE TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is manifest that the course of action adopted by Europe, while based on an apparent refusal to determine the question, or to side with either party, was in *point of fact an actual decision against our rights and in favor of the groundless pretensions of the United States.* It was a refusal to treat us as an independent Government. If we were independent States, the refusal to entertain with us the same international intercourse as was maintained with our enemy was unjust and injurious in its effects, whatever may have been the motive which prompted it. Neither was it in accordance with the high moral obligations of that code whose chief sanction is the conscience of sovereigns and the public opinion of mankind that those eminent Powers should decline the performance of a duty peculiarly incumbent on them from any apprehension of the consequences to themselves. One immediate and necessary result of their declining the responsibility of a decision which must have been adverse to the extravagant pretensions of the United States *was the prolongation of hostilities to which our enemies were thereby encouraged, and which have resulted in nothing but scenes of carnage and devastation on this continent, and of misery and suffering on the other such as have scarcely a parallel in history.* Had those Powers promptly admitted our right to be treated as all other independent nations, none can doubt that the moral effect of such action would have been to dispel the delusion under which the United States have persisted in their efforts to accomplish our subjugation.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE OLD WORLD RESPONSIBLE.

To the continued hesitation of the same Powers in rendering this act of simple justice toward this Confederacy is still due the continuance of the calamities which mankind suffers from the interruption of its peaceful pursuits both in the Old and the New World. There are other matters in which less than justice has been rendered to this people by neutral Europe, and undue advantage afforded to the aggressors in a wicked war. At the inception of hostilities, the inhabitants of the Confederacy were almost exclusively agriculturists; those of the United States, to a great extent, mechanics and merchants. We had no commercial marine, while their merchant vessels covered the ocean. We were without a navy, while they had powerful fleets. The advantage which they possessed for inflicting injury on our coasts and harbors was thus counterbalanced in some measure by the exposure of their commerce to attack by private armed vessels.

ANOTHER GROUND FOR DISSATISFACTION.

It was known to Europe that within a very few years past the United States had peremptorily refused to accede to proposals for abolishing privateering, on the ground, as alleged by them, that nations owning powerful fleets would thereby obtain undue advantage over those possessing inferior naval forces. Yet no sooner was war flagrant between the Confederacy and the United States than the maritime Powers of Europe issued orders prohibiting either party from bringing prizes into their ports. *This prohibition, directed with apparent impartiality against both belligerents, was in reality effective against the Confederate States alone, for they alone could find a hostile commerce on the ocean. Merely nominal against the United States, the prohibition operated with intense severity on the Confederacy, by depriving it of the only means of maintaining, with some approach to equality, its struggle on the ocean against the crushing superiority of naval forces possessed by its enemies.*

THE ALABAMA.

The value and efficiency of the weapon which was thus wrested from our grasp by the combined action of neutral European Powers, in favor of a nation which professes openly its intention of ravaging their commerce by privateers in any future war, is strikingly illustrated by the terror inspired among the commercial classes of the United States by a single cruiser of the Confederacy. One national steamer, commanded by officers and manned by a crew who are debarred by the closure of neutral ports from the opportunity of causing captured vessels to be condemned in their favor as prizes, has sufficed to double the rates of marine insurance in Northern ports, and consign to forced inaction numbers of Northern vessels, in addition to the direct damage inflicted by captures at sea. How difficult, then, to overestimate the effects that must have been produced by the hundreds of private armed vessels that would have swept the seas in pursuit of the commerce of our enemy, if the means of disposing of their prizes had not been withheld by the action of neutral Europe.

THE BLOCKADE.

But it is especially in relation to the so-called blockade of our coast that the policy of European Powers has been so shaped as to cause the greatest injury to the Confederacy, and to confer signal advantages on the United States. The importance of this subject requires some development. Prior to the year 1856 the principles regulating this subject were to be gathered from the writings of eminent publicists, the decisions of Admiralty Courts, international treaties, and the usages of nations. The uncertainty and doubt which prevailed in reference to the true rules of maritime law in time of war, resulting from the discordant, and often conflicting principles announced from such varied and independent sources, had become a grievous evil to mankind. Whether a blockade was allowable against a port not invested by land as well as by sea, whether a blockade was valid by sea if the investing fleet was merely sufficient to render ingress to the blockaded port evidently dangerous, or whether it was further required for its legality that it should be sufficient really to prevent access, and numerous other similar questions, had remained doubtful and undecided. Animated by the highly honorable desire to put an end to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents which may occasion serious difficulties and even conflicts—I quote the official language—the five great Powers of Europe, together with Sardinia and Turkey, adopted, in 1856, the following solemn declaration of principles:

First—Privateering is and remains abolished.

Secondly—The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

Thirdly—Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

Fourthly—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

Not only did this solemn declaration announce to the world the principles to which the signing Powers agreed to conform in future wars, but it contained a clause to which those Powers gave immediate effect, and which provided that the States not parties to the Congress of Paris should be invited to accede to the declaration. Under this invitation every independent State in Europe yielded its assent. At least no instance is known to me of a refusal, and the United *States, while declining to assent to the proposition which prohibited privateering, declared that the* three remaining principles were in entire accordance with their own views of international law. No instance is known in history of the adoption of rules of public law under circumstances of like solemnity, with like unanimity, and pledging the faith of nations with sanctity so peculiar.

ACTION OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

When, therefore, this Confederacy was formed, and when neutral Powers, while deferring action on its demand for admission into the family of nations, recognized it as a belligerent Power, Great Britain and France made informal proposals about the same time that their own rights as neutrals should be guaranteed by our acceding as belligerents to the declaration of principles made by the Congress of Paris. The request was addressed to our sense of justice, and therefore met immediate favorable response in the resolutions of the Provisional Congress of the 13th of August, 1861, by which all the principles announced by the Congress of Paris were adopted as the guide of our conduct during the war, with the *sole exception of that relative to privateering.* As the right to make use of privateers was one in which neutral nations had, as to the present war, no interest, as it was a right which the United States had refused to abandon, and which they remained at liberty to employ against us, as it was a right of which we were already in actual enjoyment, and which we could not be expected to renounce, *flagrante bello*, against an adversary possessing an overwhelming superiority of naval forces, it was reserved, *with entire confidence, that neutral nations could not fail to perceive that just reason existed for the reservation.* Nor was this confidence misplaced, for the official documents published by the British Government, usually called Blue Books, contain the expression of the satisfaction of that Government with the conduct of the officials who conducted successfully the delicate business confided to their charge.

NEUTRAL EUROPE PASSIVE.

These solemn declarations of principle—this implied agreement between the Confederacy and the two Powers just named—have been suffered to remain inoperative against the menaces and outrages on neutral rights committed by the United States with unceasing and progressing arrogance during the whole period of the war. Neutral Europe remained passive when the United States—*with a naval force insufficient to blockade the coast of a single State*—proclaimed a paper blockade of thousands of miles of coast, extending from the Capes of the Chesapeake to those of Florida and to Key West, and encircling the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande. *Compared with this monstrous pretension of the United States, the blockades known in history under the names of the Berlin and Milan Decrees and the British Orders in Council, in the years 1806 and 1807, sink into insignificance.* Yet those blockades were justified by the Powers that declared them on the sole ground that they were retaliatory; yet those blockades have since been condemned by the publicists of those very Powers as violations of international law; yet those blockades evoked angry remonstrances from neutral Powers, amongst which the United States were the most conspicuous; yet those blockades became the chief cause of the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812; yet those blockades were one of the principal motives that led to the declaration of the Congress of Paris in 1856, in the fond hope of imposing an enduring check on the very abuse of maritime power which is now renewed by the United States in 1861 and 1862, under circumstances and with features of aggravated wrong without precedent in history.

UNSUCCESSFUL REMONSTRANCES.

The records of our State Department contain the evidence of the repeated and formal remonstrances made by this Government to neutral Powers against the recognition of this blockade. It has been shown by evidence not capable of contradiction, and which has been furnished in part by the officials of neutral nations, *that the few ports of this Confederacy before which any naval forces at all have been stationed have been invested so inefficiently that hundreds of entries have been effected into them since the declaration of the blockade; that our enemies have themselves admitted the inefficiency of their blockade in the most forcible manner by repeated official complaints of the sale to us of goods contraband of war—a sale which could not possibly affect their interests if their pretended blockade was sufficient really to prevent access to our coast*; that they have gone further, and have alleged their inability to render their paper blockade effective as the excuse for the odious barbarity of destroying the entrance to one of our harbors by sinking vessels loaded with stone in the channel; that our commerce with foreign nations has been interrupted, not by the effective investment of our ports, or by the seizure of ships in the attempt to enter them, but by the capture on the high seas of neutral vessels by the cruisers of our enemies whenever supposed to be bound to any point on our extensive coast, without inquiry whether a single blockading vessel was to be found at such point; that blockading vessels have left the ports at which they were stationed for distant expeditions, have been absent for many days, and have returned without notice either of the cessation or renewal of the blockade. *In a word, that every prescription of maritime law and every right of neutral nations to trade with a belligerent under the sanction of principles heretofore universally respected have been systematically and persistently violated by the United States. Neutral Europe has received our remonstrance, and has submitted in almost unbroken silence to all the wrongs that the United States have chosen to inflict on its commerce.*

ACTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

The Cabinet of Great Britain, however, has not confined itself to such implied acquiescence in these breaches of international law as results from simple inaction, but has, in a published dispatch of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, assumed to make a change in the principle enunciated by the Congress of Paris, to which the faith of the British Government was considered to be pledged—a change too important and too prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy to be overlooked, and against which I have directed solemn protest to be made, after a vain attempt to obtain satisfactory explanations from the British Government. In a published dispatch from Her Majesty's Foreign Office to her Minister at Washington, under date of Feb. 11, 1862, occurs the following passage:

"Her Majesty's Government, however, are of opinion that, assuming that the blockade was duly notified, and also that a number of ships are stationed and remain at the entrance of a port sufficient really to prevent access to it, *or to create an evident danger of entering it or leaving it*, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it, (as in the particular instance here referred to,) will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effectual one by international law."

The words which I have italicized are an addition made by the British Government, of its own authority, to a principle, the exact terms of which were settled with deliberation by the common consent of civilized nations, and by implied convention with this Government, as already explained, and their effect is clearly to reopen, to the prejudice of the Confederacy, one of the very disputed questions on the law of blockade which the Congress of Paris professed to settle. The importance of this change is readily illustrated by taking one of our ports as an example. There is evident danger in entering the port of Wilmington, from the presence of a blockading force; and by this test the blockade is effective. "Access is not really prevented" by the blockading fleet to the same port, for steamers are continually arriving and departing; so that, tried by this test, the blockade is ineffective and invalid. *The justice of our complaint on this point is so marked as to leave little room for doubt that further reflection will induce the British Government to give us such assurances as will efface the painful impression that would result from its language, if left unexplained.*

A REVIEW OF THE ATTITUDE OF FOREIGN POWERS.

From the foregoing remarks you will perceive that, during nearly two years of struggle, in which every energy of our country has been evoked for maintaining its very existence, the neutral nations of Europe have pursued a policy which, nominally impartial, has been practically most favorable to our enemies and most detrimental to us.

The exercise of the neutral right of refusing entry into their ports to prizes taken by both belligerents was eminently hurtful to the Confederacy. It was sternly asserted and maintained. The exercise of the neutral right of commerce with a belligerent whose ports are not blockaded by fleets sufficient really to prevent access to them, would have been eminently hurtful to the United States. It was complaisantly abandoned. *The duty of neutral States to receive with cordiality and recognize with respect any new confederation that independent States may think proper to form was too clear to admit of denial; but its postponement was obviously beneficial to the United States and detrimental to the Confederacy. It was postponed.*

In this review of our relations with the neutral nations of Europe, it has been my purpose to point out distinctly that this Government has no complaint to make that those nations declared their neutrality. It could neither expect nor desire more. *The complaint is that the neutrality has been rather nominal than real*, and that recognized neutral rights have been alternately asserted and waived in such manner as to bear with great severity on us and to confer signal advantages on our enemy.

I have hitherto refrained from calling your attention to this condition of our relations with foreign Powers for various reasons. The chief of these was the fear that a statement of our just grounds of complaint against a course of policy so injurious to our interests might be misconstrued into an appeal for aid. Unequal as we were in mere numbers and available resources to our enemies, we were conscious of powers of resistance in relation to which Europe was incredulous, and our remonstrances were therefore peculiarly liable to be misunderstood.

PROUDLY SELF-RELIANT.

The Confederacy, knowing full well the character of the contest into which it was forced, with full trust in the superior qualities of its population, the superior valor of its soldiers, the superior skill of its Generals, and, above all, in the justice of its cause, felt no use to appeal for the maintenance of its rights to other earthly aids, and it began and has continued this struggle with the calm confidence ever inspired in those who, with consciousness of right, can invoke the divine blessing on their cause. *This confidence has been so unwavering that we have never yielded to despondency under defeat, nor do we feel undue elation at the present brighter prospect of a successful issue to our contest.* It is, therefore, because our just grounds of complaint can no longer be misinterpreted that I lay them clearly before you. *It seems to me now proper to give you this information*, and, although no immediate results may be attained, it is well that truth should be preserved and recorded. It is well that those who are to follow us should understand the full nature and character of the tremendous conflict in which the blood of our people has been poured out like water, and in which we have resisted, unaided, the shock of hosts which would have sufficed to overthrow many of the Powers, which, by their hesitation in according our rights as an independent nation, imply doubt of our ability to maintain our National existence. It may be, too, that if, in future times, unfriendly discussions, not now anticipated, shall unfortunately arise between this Confederacy and some European Power, the recollection of our forbearance under the grievances which I have enumerated, may be evoked with happy influence in preventing any serious disturbance of peaceful relations.

A BOW TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It would not be proper to close my remarks on the subject of our foreign relations, without adverting to the fact that the correspondence between the Cabinets of France, Great Britain and Russia, recently published, indicates a gratifying advance in the appreciation by those Governments of the true interests of mankind, as involved in the war on this continent. It is to the enlightened ruler of the French nation that the public feeling of Europe is indebted for the first official exhibition of its sympathy for the sufferings endured by this people with so much heroism, of the horror at the awful carnage with which the progress of the war has been marked, and of its desire for a speedy peace. The clear and direct intimation contained in the language of the French note, that our ability to maintain our independence has been fully established, was not controverted by the answer of either of the Cabinets to which it was addressed. It is indeed difficult to conceive a just ground for a longer delay on this subject, after reading the following statement of facts contained in the letter emanating from the Minister of his Imperial Majesty:

"There has been established, from the very beginning of this war, an equilibrium of forces between the belligerents, which has since been almost constantly maintained, and after the spilling of so much blood, they are, to-day, in this respect, in a situation which has not sensibly changed. Nothing authorizes the anticipation that more decisive military operations will shortly occur. According to the last advices received in Europe, the two armies were, on the contrary, in a condition which permitted neither to hope within a short delay advantages sufficiently marked to turn the balance definitely, and to accelerate the conclusion of peace."

As this Government has never professed the intention of conquering the United States, *but has simply asserted its ability to defend itself against being conquered by that Power*, we may safely conclude that the claims of this Confederacy to its just place in the family of nations, cannot long be withheld after so frank and formal an admission of its capacity to cope, on equal terms, with its aggressive foe, and to maintain itself against their attempts to obtain decisive results by arms.

"EVERY CONCEIVABLE ATROCITY."

It is my painful duty again to inform you of the renewed examples of every conceivable atrocity committed by the armed forces of the United States at different points within the Confederacy, and which must stamp indelible infamy, not only on the perpetrators, but on their superiors, who, having the power to check these outrages on humanity, numerous and well-authenticated as they have been, have not yet, in a single instance of which I am aware, inflicted punishment on the wrong-doers. Since my last communication to you, one Gen. McNeil murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has remained unsatisfied. The Government of the United States, after promising examination and explanation in relation to the charges made against Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, has, by its subsequent silence after repeated efforts on my part to obtain some answer on the subject, not only admitted his guilt, but sanctioned it by acquiescence; and I have accordingly branded this criminal as an outlaw, and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes, if he should fall into the hands of any of our forces.

Recently I have received apparently authentic intelligence of another General, by the name of Milroy, who has issued orders in Western Virginia for the payment of money to him by the inhabitants, accompanied by the most savage threats of shooting every recusant, besides burning his house, and threatening similar atrocities against any of our citizens who shall fail to betray their country by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces. And this subject has also been submitted to the superior military authorities of the United States, with but faint hope that they will evince any disapprobation of the act. Humanity shudders at the appalling atrocities which are being daily multiplied under the sanction of those who have obtained temporary possession of power in the United States, and who are fast making its once fair name a byword of reproach among civilized men. Not even the natural indignation inspired by this conduct should make us, however, so unjust as to attribute to the whole mass of the people who are subjected to the despotism that now reigns with unbridled license in the City of Washington a willing acquiescence in its conduct of the war. *There must necessarily exist among our enemies very many, perhaps a majority, whose humanity recoils from all participation in such atrocities, but who cannot be held wholly guiltless while permitting their continuance without an effort at repression.*

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The public journals of the North have been received, containing a Proclamation, dated on the first day of the present month, signed by the President of the United States, in which he orders and declares all slaves within ten of the States of the Confederacy to be free, except such as are found within certain districts now occupied in part by the armed forces of the enemy. We may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow-men of all countries to pass judgment on a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race—peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere—are doomed to extermination, while at the same time they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendation "to abstain from violence unless in necessary self-defence." *Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man is tempered by profound contempt for the impotent rage which it discloses.* So far as regards the action of this Government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall—unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient—*deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the Proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection.* The enlisted soldiers I shall continue to treat as unwilling instruments in the commission of these crimes, and shall direct their discharge and return to their homes on the proper and usual parole.

ITS POLITICAL ASPECT.

In its political aspect this measure possesses great significance, and to it, in this light, I invite your attention. It affords to our whole people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupant of the Presidential Chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purposes by every variety of artful device, and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges on every possible occasion. I extract, in this connection, as a simple example, the following declaration, made by President Lincoln, under the solemnity of his oath as Chief Magistrate of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1861:

"Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican administration, their property, and their peace, and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehensions. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the public speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves, and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest crimes."

Nor was this declaration of the want of power or disposition to interfere with our social system confined to a state of peace. Both before and after the actual commencement of hostilities the President of the United States repeated in formal official communication to the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was utterly without constitutional power to do the act which he has just committed, and that in no possible event, whether the secession of these States resulted in the establishment of a separate Confederacy or in the restoration of the Union, was there any authority by virtue of which he could either restore a disaffected State to the Union, by force of arms, or make any change in any of its institutions. I refer especially for verification of this assertion to the dispatches addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States, under direction of the President, to the Ministers of the United States at London and Paris, under date of 10th and 22d of April, 1861.

The people of this Confederacy, then, cannot fail to receive this Proclamation as the fullest vindication of their own sagacity in foreseeing the uses to which the dominant party in the United States intended from the beginning to apply their power; nor can they cease to remember with devout thankfulness that it is to their own vigilance in resisting the first stealthy progress of approaching despotism that they owe their escape from consequences now apparent to the most skeptical.

NO RECONSTRUCTION.

This Proclamation will have another salutary effect, in calming the fears of those who have constantly evinced the apprehension that this war might end by *some reconstruction of the old Union, or some renewal of close political relations with the United States.* These fears have never been shared by me, nor have I ever been able to perceive on what basis they could rest. *But the Proclamation affords the fullest guarantee of the impossibility of such a result. It has established a state of things which can lead to but one of three possible consequences—the extermination of the slaves, the exile of the whole white population of the Confederacy, or absolute and total separation of these States from the United States.* This Proclamation is also an authentic statement by the Government of the United States of its inability to subjugate the South by force of arms, and as such, must be accepted by neutral nations, which can no longer find any justification in withholding our just claims to formal recognition. It is also in effect an intimation to the people of the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation, now become inevitable; for that people are too acute not to understand that a restitution of the Union has been rendered forever impossible by the adoption of a measure which, from its very nature, neither admits of retraction nor can co-exist with union.

FINANCIAL.

Among the subjects to which your attention will be specially devoted during the present session, you will, no doubt, deem the adoption of some comprehensive system of finance as being of paramount importance. The increasing public debt, the great augmentation in the volume of the currency, with its necessary concomitant of extravagant prices for all articles of consumption, the want of revenue from a taxation adequate to support the public credit, all unite in admonishing us that energetic and wise legislation alone can prevent serious embarrassment in our monetary affairs. It is my conviction that the people of the Confederacy will freely meet taxation on a scale adequate to the maintenance of the public credit and the support of their Government. When each family is sending forth its most precious ones to meet exposure in camp and death in battle, what ground can there be to doubt the disposition to devote a tithe of its income, and more, if more be necessary, to provide the Government with means for insuring the comfort of its defenders? If our enemies submit to an excise on every commodity they produce, and to the daily presence of the tax-gatherer, with no higher motive than the hope of success in their wicked designs against us, the suggestion of an unwillingness on the part of this people to submit to the taxation necessary for the success of their defence is an imputation on their patriotism that few will be disposed to make, and that none can justify.

The legislation of your last session, intended to hasten the funding of outstanding Treasury notes, has proved beneficial, as shown by the returns annexed to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; but it was neither sufficiently prompt nor farreaching to meet the full extent of the evil. The passage of some enactment carrying still further the policy of that law, by fixing a limitation not later than the 1st of July next to the delay allowed for funding the notes issued prior to the 1st of December, 1862, will, in the opinion of the Secretary, have the effect to withdraw from circulation nearly the entire sum issued previous to the last named date. If to this be added a revenue from adequate taxation, and appropriation of bonds guaranteed proportionately by the several States, as has already been generously proposed by some of them in enactments spontaneously adopted, there is little doubt that we shall see our finances restored to a sound and satisfactory condition, our circulation relieved of the redundancy now productive of so many mischiefs, and our credit placed on such a basis as to relieve us from further anxiety relative to our resources for the prosecution of the war.

It is true that at its close our debt will be large; but it will be due to our own people, and neither the interest nor the capital will be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ours for their benefit.

On the return of peace the untold wealth which will spring from our soil will render the burden of taxation far less onerous than is now supposed, especially if we take into consideration that we shall then be free from the large and steady drain of our substance to which we were subjected in the late Union through the instrumentality of sectional legislation and protective tariffs. I recommend to your earnest attention the whole report of the Secretary of the Treasury on this important subject, and trust that your legislation on it will be delayed no longer than may be required to enable your wisdom to devise the proper measures for insuring the accomplishment of the objects proposed.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the War Department have been in the main satisfactory. In the report of the Secretary, herewith submitted, will be found a summary of many memorable successes. *They are with justice ascribed in large measure to the reorganization and reinforcement of our armies under the operation of the enactments for conscription.* The wisdom and efficacy of these acts have been approved by results, and the like spirit of unity, endurance and self-devotion of the people which has hitherto sustained their action, must be relied on to assure their enforcement under the continuing necessities of our situation. The recommendations of the Secretary to this effect are tempered by suggestions for their amelioration, and the subject deserves the consideration of Congress.

For the perfection of our military organization no appropriate means should be rejected, and on this subject the opinions of the Secretary merit early attention. *It is gratifying to perceive that, under all the efforts and sacrifices of war, the power and means of the Confederacy for its successful prosecution are increasing. Dependence on foreign supplies is to be deplored, and should as far as practicable be obviated by the development and employment of internal resources.* The peculiar circumstances of the country, however, render this difficult, and require extraordinary encouragements and facilities to be granted by the Government.

THE RAILROADS.

The embarrassments resulting from the limited capacity of the railroads to afford transportation, and the impossibility of otherwise commanding and distributing the necessary supplies for the armies, render necessary the control of the roads under some general supervision, and resort to the power of impressment under military exigencies. While such powers have to be exercised, they should be guarded by judicious provisions against perversion or abuse, and be, as recommended by the Secretary, under due regulation of law.

THE EXEMPTION LAW.

I specially recommend in this connection some revision of the Exemption law of last session. Serious complaints have reached me of the inequality of its operation from eminent and patriotic citizens, whose opinions merit great consideration, and I trust that some means will be devised for leaving at home a sufficient local police, without making discriminations, always to be deprecated, between different classes of our citizens.

THE INDIANS.

Our relations with the Indians generally continue to be friendly. A portion of the Cherokee people have assumed an attitude hostile to the Confederate Government; but it is gratifying to be able to state that the mass of intelligence and worth in that nation have remained true and loyal to their treaty engagements. With this exception, there have been no important instances of dissatisfaction among any of the friendly nations and tribes. Dissatisfaction recently manifested itself among certain portions of them; but this resulted from a misapprehension of the intentions of the Government in their behalf. This has been removed, and no further difficulty is anticipated.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith transmitted, exhibits the progress made in this branch of the public service since your adjournment, as well as its present condition. *The details embraced in it are of such a nature as to render it, in my opinion, incompatible with the public interests that they should be published with this message.* I therefore confine myself to inviting your attention to the information therein contained.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Postmaster General shows that during the first postal year under our Government, terminating on the 30th of June last, our revenues were in excess of those received by the former Government in its last postal year, while the expenses were greatly decreased. There is still, however, a considerable deficit in the revenues of the Department, as compared with its expenses, and, although the grants already made from the general treasury will suffice to cover all liabilities to the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June next, I recommend some legislation, if it can be constitutionally devised, for aiding the revenues of that Department during the ensuing fiscal year, in order to avoid too great a reduction of postal facilities. Your attention is also invited to numerous other improvements in the service recommended in the report, and for which legislation is required.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.

I recommend to the Congress to devise a proper mode of relief to those of our citizens whose property has been destroyed by order of the Government in pursuance of a policy adopted as a means of National defence. It is true that full indemnity cannot now be made; but some measure of relief is due to those patriotic citizens who have borne private loss for the public good, whose property in effect has been taken for public use, though not directly appropriated. Our Government, born of the spirit of freedom, and of the equality and independence of the States, could not have survived a selfish or jealous disposition, making each only careful of its own interest or safety.

CONCLUSION.

The fate of the Confederacy, under the blessing of Divine Providence, depends upon the harmony, energy and unity of the States. It especially devolves on you, their representatives, as far as practicable, to reform abuses, to correct errors, to cultivate fraternity and to sustain in the people a just confidence in the Government of their choice. To that confidence and to the unity and self-sacrificing patriotism hitherto displayed is due the success which has marked the unequal contest, and has brought our country into a condition at the present time such as the most sanguine would not have ventured to predict at the commencement of our struggle. Our armies are larger, better disciplined and more thoroughly armed and equipped than at any previous period of the war; the energies of a whole nation, devoted to the single object of success in this war, have accomplished marvels, and many of our trials have by a beneficent Providence been converted into blessings. The magnitude of the perils which we encountered have developed the true qualities and illustrated the heroic character of our people, thus gaining for the Confederacy from its birth a just appreciation from the other nations of the earth. The injuries resulting from the interruption of foreign commerce have received compensation by the developments of our internal resources. Cannon crown our fortresses that were cast from the proceeds of mines opened and furnaces built during the war. Our mountain caves yield much of the nitre for the manufacture of powder, and promise increase of product. From our own foundries and laboratories, from our own armories and workshops, we derive, in a great measure, the warlike material, the ordnance and ordnance stores which are expended so profusely in the numerous and desperate engagements that rapidly succeed each other. Cotton and woolen fabrics, shoes and harness, wagons and gun-carriages, are produced in daily increasing quantities by the factories springing into existence. Our fields, no longer whitened by cotton that cannot be exported, are devoted to the production of cereals and the growth of stock formerly purchased with the proceeds of cotton. In the homes of our noble and devoted women—without whose sublime sacrifices our success would have been impossible—the noise of the loom and the spinning wheel may be heard throughout the land.

With hearts swelling with gratitude, let us, then, join in returning thanks to God, and in beseeching the continuance of His protecting care over our cause, and the restoration of peace, with its manifold blessings, to our beloved country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12, 1863.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sketches of a Traveler.

Mr. Ross Browne, who lectures "Trip to Iceland" this evening, at the hall of the Historical Society, has seen about as much of the world, and turned his hand to as many odds and ends of human enterprise, as any man within the range of our knowledge. He commenced his strange career, as he tells in some of his published sketches, by an extensive pedestrian tour through the Western States; after which he made several voyages down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in the capacity of a common boatman. He next turned up as a police reporter in Louisville, from which he gradually diverged into the study of medicine. Not liking that, he took up the profession of stenographer, and spent some time as Congressional reporter in Washington. With a capital of fifteen dollars, the net result of his labors in that branch of industry, he set out to see the world; got as far as New-York, spent his money, and shipped before the mast in a New-Bedford whaler. During a voyage of a year and a half to the Indian Ocean, he assisted in the capture of many whales, visited the Azores, Canary, and Cape de Verd Islands, Madagascar, Comoro, and Zanzibar. At Zanzibar a mutiny broke out, and he left the vessel. He spent three months on the island, among the Arabs, and then worked his passage home in a Salem merchantman, visiting St. Helena on the way. The result of this voyage was a *Narrative of Adventures in the Whale Fishery*, published by the Harpers in 1846. From that date till 1849, he was engaged in the United States Treasury Department as compiler of bank statistics, and private secretary to Mr. Robert J. Walker. He was next appointed a Lieutenant in the revenue service, and ordered for duty to the Pacific coast. During a voyage round Cape Horn he visited the Brazils, the Island of Juan Fernandez, Lima, and other places of interest, of which he has given some amusing sketches. His visit to Crusoe's Island, published in *Harper's Magazine* in 1853, attracted considerable attention.

Arrived in California, August, 1849, with but twenty-five cents in his pocket, he found that a reduction had been made in the revenue service, and he was unceremoniously dropped out of office by the new Administration. Luckily, the Convention that formed the State Constitution was about to meet. They wanted a competent stenographer to report the proceedings. Browne was just in time. He demanded and received cash in advance, his own price—ten thousand dollars. The Senate of the United States afterward purchased his report, and paid him three thousand dollars. On the strength of this piece of good fortune, he settled down for life on a country seat near Washington. He remained settled exactly three months, pulled up stakes, and started for Europe. During his European tour, he visited the principal cities of the continent; traversed Italy, Sicily, Greece and Turkey, and made an extensive pilgrimage through Syria and Palestine. The result of this tour was a series of letters to the *National Intelligencer*, and a volume of light and humorous sketches entitled *Yusef—a Crusade in the East*. On his return he was appointed a Special Agent of the Government to visit all the Custom-houses, Indian Agencies and public depositories throughout the United States. In this capacity he traveled through every State and Territory in the Union, except Kansas and Nebraska; visited Mexico and all the Indian tribes on the Pacific coast, from the Straits of Fuca to San Diego, made four voyages to and from California, and was finally decapitated for exposing the frauds committed under Buchanan's Administration. He then started a private agency in the new silver mines of Washoe, of which he has given an amusing account in a series of sketches entitled "A Peep at Washoe." Failing to make this pay, he set out once more on his travels, determined to make a living by his pen. During the past three years he has visited, as correspondent of the *Sacramento Union* and *Harper's Magazine*, all the cities of the Continent; traveled extensively through Spain, Portugal and Algeria; Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway; Poland, Prussia, Denmark and Iceland; and now, after his long absence, has once more reached New-York. The aggregate of Mr. Browne's curious journeys by land and sea amounts to over six times round the world. All this he has accomplished solely upon the earnings of his own head and hands. We wish him success in his new "Trip to Iceland," and hope he will be accompanied this time by a numerous and congenial crowd.

The Artists' Reception.

The first Artists' Reception of the Winter was held on Friday night, at Dodworth's elegant rooms on Fifth-avenue. The attendance was moderately large, comprising some of our best known artists, literati, savans, critics and lovers of art, each blessed with the fair companionship of woman.

The walls were hung with a great variety of pictures from the best easels of the City, including specimens from nearly every artist of prominence. Of the gems which gave greatest lustre to the first public exposition of the works of the Dodworth's Hall Association, we have room for but a passing mention.

Hall was represented by Spanish children and a Fruit piece, in his peculiarly happy style; Gignoux, by an impressive Swiss scene; Shattuck, by two delicate landscapes; Eastman Johnson, by a *genre* picture of power and great happiness of expression; Hennessy, by a touching little picture; Gifford, by a superb Mountain Gorge; Henry P. Gray, by two effective emblematical pictures; Huntington, by a capital portrait of Suydam; Wheeler, by an equally good picture of "President, King," and Muller by a marble group, a full-length bas-relief portrait of Lieut. Hibben, who was killed last March while on duty at Sangster's Station, Va.

The studios of the resident artists were generously thrown open to the inspection of the guests. To all of them the curious crowd paid deserved honor, but to the studio of John Rogers, who is prominent among the few artists who have found subjects for their gifts in the scenes and incidents of the living drama of the century, the greatest attention was given.

He has on his table an exceedingly lovely group, which he calls the Union Refugees, representing a family of the better sort, driven by Pro-Slavery fanaticism from their homes, while

"The world is all before them, where to choose,
And Providence their guide."

The group consists of a noble specimen of a man, with a rifle in his hand, and of a tender, lovely-looking woman, who leans upon his breast, while a boy clings affectionately to the hands of the latter, the whole being very graceful, impressive and full of emotion. Rogers has already won much reputation by his works of this kind, but the Union Refugees will enhance it very much.

His other successes are the "Picket-Guard," the "Contraband and the News," the "Zouave," the "Checker Players," and the "*En Route* for the War."

To the many attractions offered by Colman, Inman, Nichols, Gray, Ward, Audubon, Lambdin, Warren, and others, we can but allude. They were of the choicest, and served to swell the eminent success which attended the exhibition. A fine band discoursed sweet music, and the night sped swiftly on, until at a late hour, satisfied, delighted and instructed, we bade our hosts farewell.

A Case of Alleged Conspiracy.—Christopher Dougherty and Thomas Gaffney were on Friday taken into custody, upon the complaint of James Duffy, of No. 378 Eighth-avenue, who alleges that the accused conspired to defraud him of the sum of $100 by means of false representations, in the purchase of the complainant's stock and fixtures in the store at the above number. The prisoners were taken before Alderman Hall, at the Tombs, and held to bail in the sum of $500 each, to answer. The case is represented by Duffy as a very aggravated one, and he claims that the parties who attempted to defraud him should be punished to the full extent of the law. Justice Connolly will investigate the matter to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1064, 6107, 1062, 1060, 1066, 1090, 1092, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1104, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128. *Part III.*—Nos. 436, 860, 669, 644, 703½, 867, 991, 993, 995, 997, 1003, 1009, 1015, 1019, 1023, 1029, 1031, 1035.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 218, 142, 256, 360, 361, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 369, 371, 372, 374, 375, 377, 140.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 1277, 1307, 1065, 2941, 3011, 1275, 1251, 2271, 1363, 1361, 1303, 1295, 1297, 1309. *Part II.*—Nos. 1318, 3000, 1335, 1854, 3070, 1254, 964, 3903, 1180, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1354, 1356.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 964, 540½, 1061, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1070, 1073, 1078, 1082, 1083, 360½, 478, 1020, 827.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Schooner Water Witch and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured Aug. 23, 1862, off Aransas Bar, Texas, by the yacht *Corypheus*, tender to the United States bark *Arthur*. No one intervened in the suit for either vessel or cargo. Only one witness, the master of the vessel, was examined. He explained the non-production of the rest of the crew by testifying that they were all Spaniards and Portuguese, as they told him, and had been taken out of prison in Havana, and impressed into service on board the prize, and it was considered dangerous to send them with the vessel to this port. They were accordingly left at Pensacola.

The master testified that he was a resident in Texas with his family for 17 years, and a citizen of that State before the rebellion. He claimed now to be a subject of Great Britain, and to own both vessel and cargo, and asserted that she was bound from Havana to Matamoras. The vessel was, however, captured three miles from Matamoras and only three miles from land. She had on board as part of her cargo 150 kegs of powder. The master bought the vessel some 18 months before her capture in Galveston of a resident there. He went out of Galveston with her, running the blockade in a fog. When captured he had on board a passenger for Aransas and Galveston.

Held by the Court—That the proofs abundantly establish the hostile character of both vessel and cargo, and the attempt of their owner to violate the blockade.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

PROPERTY TAKEN AT NEWBERN—JURISDICTION—ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States vs. 232 bales of cotton, 322 barrels of rosin, and other property.—This merchandise was captured at Newbern, and brought here on the prize schooner *Napoleon*. The firm of Dibble & Brothers intervened in the suit, and claimed the rosin. No one appeared for the rest of the property. The claimants denied the jurisdiction of the Court. The evidence of United States officers showed that the property was captured in the attack on Newbern, by the cooperation of the land and naval forces. A great part of the cotton and rosin had been employed in building fortifications, and the rest was owned by citizens of Newbern who aided the rebellion. The property was seized and taken charge of by the crews of the United States vessels. The property was the manufacture or production of Newbern. Two of the brothers Dibble are now in the Confederate army.

Held by the Court—That there is no ground of objection to the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court, by the law of nations and by municipal law, has jurisdiction when the subject matter is prize of war, without regard to the locality of the cause of action.

That it is unimportant on the question of prize whether land and sea forces act in conjunction or distinctly in the capture.

That a Prize Court has cognizance of all captures in an enemy country, made in creeks, havens and rivers.

That the property being enemy property, and at the time of its capture employed in actual aid of hostilities against the United States, is subject to condemnation and forfeiture.

Decree accordingly.

Similar decrees were ordered to be entered in eight other cases, brought to condemn property captured at the same time and brought to this port by different vessels.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE OUTWARD.

The United States vs. The Schooner Annie Dees and Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the gunboat *Seneca* Nov. 21, 1862, off Charleston Bar. The vessel being unseaworthy, was appraised and left at Port Royal, S. C. No one appeared in the suit for either the vessel or cargo. No papers were produced in Court from the vessel, the master testifying that they were all thrown overboard just before the capture. The vessel had a cargo of turpentine and rosin. She ran out of Charleston in the night, and was captured about five miles from the port. The master did not know who owned the vessel, but was told they resided in Nassau.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

CAPTURE BY UNAUTHORIZED VESSEL—SPOLIATION OF PAPERS.

The United States vs. The steamer Ouachita.—This vessel was captured, at sea, by the United States steamer *Memphis*, on Oct. 14, 1862. She was chased from 6 A. M. to 3 P. M., and in the chase threw overboard her entire cargo. Thomas S. Bagbie intervened in the cause, and alleged that he was a British subject, resident in London, and that the vessel was not prize, because the *Memphis*, which seized her, was a British merchant vessel, of which he himself was part owner, and was unlawfully placed in the use of the United States before her condemnation, and is not yet finally condemned, the sentence against her being appealed to the Circuit Court.

The vessel had on board a register to Bagbie, dated at London, Jan. 14, 1862, and an agreement, dated Aug. 4, 1862, with her master and crew for the voyage from London to British North America, the American States, &c., to final discharge in the United Kingdom. A letter to the master was also found on board, from Benj. W. Hart, giving instructions how to conduct his vessel to avoid the Yankee cruisers, and another letter to Bagbie, without signature or address, giving cautions about United States cruisers. There was also a memorandum of cargo on board, consisting wholly of contraband of war, dated Oct. 30, 1862, but without signature or place of execution. These papers were all that were found on board, but the master testified that when she left Bermuda, she had on board a register, clearance, invoice of cargo, one bill of lading, and the letter of Hart, and the mate speaks of keeping a log. The vessel cleared at St. George's, Bermuda, on Sept. 30, 1862, bound for Havana. She was captured about 32° north lat. The master did not know the longitude, but supposed she was 150 to 200 miles off the coast. The mate supposed that the vessel was 50 or 100 miles off the coast.

Held by the Court—That the vessel must have been wide of any reasonable route from Nassau to Havana.

That the suspicion is impressive and cogent that the representation on her clearance that she was bound to Havana, was simulated and false, and that she was so immediately in the course toward blockaded ports as to justify the presumption that she was attempting to enter one of them.

That the absence of the log-book, invoice and bills of lading unexplained, furnishes vehement presumption of their intentional destruction or suppression by the ship's company.

That her cargo was contraband of war, and her owner was part owner of the *Memphis*, recently condemned for violating the blockade.

That the objection raised by the claimant to the right of the capturing vessel to make the seizure is of no weight. If the vessel arrested was acting in violation of public law, she was amenable to trial and condemnation therefor in behalf of the United States, whether the persons or means employed in making the seizure were authorized or not. It is enough that the Government comes into a National Court demanding the condemnation of an offender, and the Court never inquires whether the party or thing proceeded against has been regularly or irregularly brought under attachment or complaint. The Government is entitled to have the violated laws vindicated by the punishment of the offender, without questions as to the propriety of the acts or agencies used in bringing the offence to judgment.

Vessel condemned and forfeited.

The Court also ordered the master's nautical instruments be not delivered to him, he being actively engaged in acts of hostility against the rights of the United States and against public law.

TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

The United States vs. Fifty-two Bales of Cotton.—This property was captured July 15, 1862, by the bark *Arthur* in Aransas Bay. The owner intervened in the suit. It appeared that he being a resident in New-York chartered the *Monte Christo* to carry this cotton, which he had purchased in Texas with Confederate funds since the war, from Aransas to New-York, and that the vessel was in Aransas Bay to receive it; that while the cotton was being carried in a lighter to the vessel it was seized by the United States, and the *Monte Christo* was burned by the rebels.

Held by the Court—That the property was captured while in the act of violating the blockade.

That the claimant could not obtain a lawful ownership of the cotton by purchasing it of enemies in an enemy country.

Property condemned and forfeited.

Forgery of Bounty Application.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. John Bodine and Zachariah Seaver.—These defendants were put on trial under an indictment charging them with fraudulently transmitting, or causing to be transmitted to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions false, forged and counterfeited papers for the purpose of obtaining bounty land. The paper was an application purporting to be signed by one William R. Spencer, claiming bounty land on account of service on board the U. S. ship *Potomac*. It purported to have been sworn to before Seaver as Notary Public by Spencer, and by two witnesses named Thomas Kimble and George Ward, Spencer making his mark. Mr. Anson appeared as counsel for Bodine, and Mr. Nash and Judge Stewart for Seaver. Before the evidence was commenced, Bodine's counsel moved for a separate trial for him, which was denied. Before the evidence was closed he pleaded guilty, and the trial proceeded against Seaver alone.

The evidence showed that the application was transmitted to the Pension Office through E. R. Lloyd & Co. of Washington, in Oct. 1860; that the Department were not satisfied about it, and called for further proof, whereupon an affidavit was transmitted, purporting to be signed by Kimble, and stating his residence to be No. 308 Water-street, New-York, and another affidavit in the name of Bodine. Further declarations were also transmitted, purporting to be made by Philip Brown and Charles Blake, Peter Hendricks and Charles Dunlap. The warrant for the bounty-land was issued and was assigned to Seaver within six days of its issue.

A witness, Mr. Perkins, who was attached to the Pension Office, and whose duty it was to investigate claims, and who was an expert as to handwriting, testified that the signature of Kimble to the original application, and to the affidavit, was in the handwriting of Bodine, as were the signatures of Peter Hendricks and Charles Dunlap; that the signature of Ward, the other witness, was in the handwriting of Seaver, as were also the signatures of Brown and Blake. It further appeared that No. 308 Water-street, New-York, was a wood-yard, on which there was no house at all; that one of the declarations was transmitted by Bodine, under the name of J. R. Sanders, of No. 18 Carl-street, Brooklyn, and that no such person resided there; that Hendricks had died before the declaration purporting to be signed by him was dated; and that Bodine had stated at one time that Spencer was dead, and at another that he had gone to Canton.

None of the parties named in the papers were produced as witnesses, or could be found.

The jury, after a short absence, found Seaver guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

Bodine having, as we stated, pleaded guilty, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and $1 fine.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 17, 1863.

[illegible] U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	[illegible]	400 Brunswick C'y L. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	96	25 Pac. Mail S. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	100 do	155½
[illegible] do	96½	50 do	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	94½	10 do	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102⅝	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 117½
20,000 do	102	450 do	116
500 do Indorsed	100	50 do	s30 117½
[illegible] U. S. 6s 1 yr. C.	98¼	[illegible] Erie Railway	78
[illegible] do	98	300 do	78½
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 do	78½
4,000 Ohio St. 6s '81	115½	200 do	78½
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	[illegible]	500 Erie Railway Pref.	104
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '62	101¼	200 do	104½
[illegible] Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	100	400 do	104½
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	100½	1200 do	105
[illegible] do	100½	250 Hudson Riv. R.	94½
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	62	650 do	[illegible]
5,000 do	62½	50 do	[illegible]
20,000 do	62½	500 Harlem R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	62½	1200 do	[illegible]
[illegible] Ind. St. 6s W. L.	78½	100 do	[illegible]
12,000 Va. St. 6s	65	300 Harlem R. Pref.	73
20,000 Mo. St. 6s	65	100 do	s10 72½
[illegible] do	64½	[illegible] do	73½
[illegible] do	64½	70 Nor. & Wor. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	b30 66	400 Reading R.	94½
[illegible] do	b30 66	400 Mich. C. R.	96
1,000 Mo. 6s, is. to. H. & St. J. R.	65	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	67
		500 do	67½
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	73½	500 do	67½
3,000 Cal. State 7s	127	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do	b30 [illegible]
10,000 Erie 4th Mt. Bds.	110	300 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	[illegible]
5,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	122	[illegible] do	52½
		200 do	b30 52½
7,000 Erie R. 5th M. B	107	200 do	52½
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8 P c. Bs.	122	[illegible] do	b30 52½
5,000 do	122½	1050 do	53
4,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	101½	250 do	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. So. S. F. B.	112	100 do	53½
14,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	123	600 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	90
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	88½	700 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	92
25,000 do	90	150 do	b10 [illegible]
10,000 Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	78	100 do	91½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do	s30 91½
25,000 do	69½	200 Gal. & Ch. R.	91
1,000 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do	91½
5,000 do	b30 41	200 do	91½
20,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	92
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	105½	1000 Clev. & Tol. R.	97
[illegible]	[illegible]	600 do	[illegible]
7,000 Tol. & W. In. B.	[illegible]	200 do	b30 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600 do	[illegible]
4,000 do	111	400 do	95
[illegible] P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	79	200 do	s30 94½
1,000 do	78½	440 Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Clev. & P. 3d M.	100	250 do	[illegible]
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	79	1000 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	50 do	s30 90½
[illegible] Mil. & Mis. L. G.	[illegible]	300 do	s30 90½
25 Bank of Commerce	91	400 Chic., B. & Q. R.	102
[illegible] Metropolitan Bank	101	100 do	101½
20,000 American Gold	147	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	47
115,000 do	147½	900 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. R.	67
[illegible] do	b30 148	[illegible] do	b10 67
10,000 do	147½	300 do	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Company	24½	6 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	25	13 do	[illegible]
[illegible] Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	128½	50 do	[illegible]
20 Penn. Coal Co.	122	50 do	b30 [illegible]
[illegible] Cum. Coal Pref.	23½	250 Alt. & T. H. R.	22
[illegible] do	23½	15 do	23
[illegible] do	b10 23	260 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	60
[illegible] Chic. & Alton R.	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	96	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	155
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95	300 Cumb. Coal Pref.	23
[illegible] Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102	100 do	b10 23
[illegible] do Indorsed	100	400 Erie R. Pref.	104½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98½	100 do	b30 105½
[illegible] do	98½	100 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	98	150 Hud. Riv. R.	94½
[illegible] U. S. D. N.	b30 142½	250 do	94½
[illegible] do	142	400 Harlem Railroad	36½
[illegible] do	142½	100 do	36½
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s '90	62	10 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	102
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s	65	250 Harlem R. Pref.	73
[illegible] do	b30 65½	100 do	b10 73½
[illegible] do	b30 65½	100 do	72½
[illegible] M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	110	200 Michigan Cen. R.	96
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	121	200 do	96½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	52½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	100 do	52½
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 do	52½
7,000 A. & T. H. Inc. M.	[illegible]	100 do	52½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	90
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	40½	100 do	90
5,000 do	[illegible]	700 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	91½
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]	200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	67
[illegible] Amer. Gold	147	300 do	b30 68½
[illegible] do	b30 147½	200 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	146½	400 do	67
25 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	117	100 do	b30 67½
100 do	b30 118	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	94½
100 do	117¼	100 do	94½
100 do	117	100 do	b10 95½
100 do	b30 117	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	91½
100 do	b30 117¼	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	91
150 do	117½	100 do	90½
100 do	117	100 do	b10 90½
600 Erie Railway	78	100 do	91
50 do	b30 78½	300 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	47
100 do	78½	100 do	47½
100 do	b30 78½	100 do	b30 47½
100 do	79	100 P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	67
100 do	78½	200 do	66½
10 Canton Co.	24½	200 do	66½
10 do	24½	10 Metropolitan Bank	101½
100 do	25	50 do	101½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible] U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	98½	300 Hudson R. R.	94½
[illegible] U. S. D. Nts.	142½	100 do	[illegible]
25,000 Amer. Gold	147½	100 Harlem R.	b30 36½
20,000 do	147½	100 do	36½
100 Bruns. Land Co.	10	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	52½
100 Canton Comp'y	25	100 do	52½
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	155	500 Ill. C. R. Scrip	92
100 do	155½	100 do	91½
[illegible] do	155½	1000 Clev. & Pitt. R.	67½
[illegible] Erie Railway	78½	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	91½
300 do	78½	100 Chic. & R. Is. R.	90½
200 Erie R. Pref.	104½		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

[illegible] U. S. Cou. 6s	96½	600 Harlem Railroad	36½
[illegible] Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	102	300 do	36½
		100 Reading R. ex div.	93½
10,000 Amer. Gold	148½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	52½
[illegible] do	148½	200 do	52½
[illegible] do	148½	100 Galena & Chi	91½
[illegible] U. S. D. Nts.	142½	200 do	91½
20,000 do	b5 142½	50 do	b10 91½
[illegible] do	143½	50 Clev. & Toledo R.	95½
100 Bruns. City L. Co.	10	50 Ch. & R. I. R.	90½
350 N. Y. Cen. R.	117½	100 do	90½
100 Erie Railway	78½	200 do	90½
100 do	s10 78½	100 do	90½
100 do	78½	300 do	91
1100 do	78½	200 do	91
100 Erie R. Pref.	104½	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	46½
60 Hud. R. R.	93½	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	66½
100 do	93½	50 T. Haute & Alt. P.	60½

MONDAY, Jan. 19—A. M.

The Treasury bill which Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, has moved to substitute for the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, was published from a manuscript copy with which we were kindly furnished on Saturday, in our Sunday edition, and is now reproduced for more general circulation among our readers, because of its immediate importance. A dispatch from the Washington agent of the Associated Press says that the bill has the indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is briefer in its details than the original bill, and differs from it in allowing 6 ₩ cent. interest, *payable in legal tender United States Notes*, on the 1@3 years Treasury Notes, such Treasury Notes to be reconvertible into Circulation at the will of the holder, instead of 5.47⅓ ₩ cent. interest, *payable in Gold Coin*; the Treasury Notes *not* reconvertible into Circulation. The rate and reconvertible clauses are the same as in the first draft of Mr. SPAULDING, which he modified to 5.47⅓ ₩ cent., and the Treasury Notes not reconvertible, for the sake of harmony in the Committee. Both bills now before the House provide for conversions at par into twenty-year 6 ₩ cent. Stock, and restrict the sales of such Stock to its par value.

The present bill practically restricts the future employment of United States Notes, of legal tender, to the demands of the open Money Market, *when rating above six per cent. per annum*. While the current rates of interest are *at or below* 6 ₩ cent. on the temporary loan of Money, of legal tender, the surplus, in the shape of United States Notes, or other demands upon the Treasury, or in Deposits in Bank, may be employed, if only for a few days or months, in Treasury Notes bearing 6 ₩ cent., which the holder, *at any time, on demand*, at the Treasury in Washington or New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, (or, under regulation, at any other Government depository,) may reconvert, with the accumulated interest, into United States Circulation. The interest upon this temporary Treasury paper, being made payable in kind, the theory of the Bill is that the Money Market cannot be forced above 6 ₩ cent. to other borrowers, or to the Government, by the anticipated premium upon the half yearly interest, if made payable in Gold. And that the inducement for funding into a 6 ₩ cent. 20-year Stock is made the greater from the fact that the interest upon the Stock is made payable in Gold. Another effect, on the other hand, is that while the public prefer to lend to the Government, upon Treasury paper instead of Funded Stock, the annual charge for interest in Gold is kept below the Customs Revenue, even though the present volume of importations should be reduced. At the same time, there is to be no interference with the uniform payment of interest in Gold on all outstanding Treasury Bonds and Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness. We may embrace this occasion to refer to the abundant ability of the Government to make its interest payments, other than on the proposed new Treasury paper, in Gold, derived from the Customs, and also to the extent that such paper may be funded into 6 ₩ cent. Stock, together with 1 ₩ cent. ₩ annum by way of Sinking Fund.

The receipts for Customs for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1862, are stated in the late Report of the Secretary of the Treasury as amounting to.....$49,050,397

Of which:	
At New-York	$36,090,099
Other ports	12,960,298
Total	$49,050,397
And the Interest on Public Debt	13,190,324
Surplus from Customs	$35,860,073

The Secretary makes the very safe estimate that the Customs, for the current Fiscal Year ending 30th of June, 1863, will amount to..$68,041,736

And the Interest on Public Debt	25,014,532
Surplus from Customs	$43,027,204
One per cent. Sinking Fund on Public Debt of all descriptions, as it will stand on 30th of June, of which Sinking Fund $2,682,304 has already been applied to payment of principal of Loan of 1862	11,222,974
Surplus Balance from Customs	$31,804,230

That the Secretary has rather under than over estimated his increase from Customs, would seem probable from the actual receipts at the port of New-York for the first half of the Fiscal year, which compare as follows:

Customs.	1862-3. July 1 to Dec. 31.	1861-2. July 1 to Dec. 31.
At port of New-York	$27,191,126	$11,129,649
Add 33⅓ ₩ c. for other pts.	9,063,709	3,709,883
Total half Fiscal Year	$36,254,835	$14,839,532

The following schedule, which we have carefully compiled from the recent official figures presented by Mr. SPAULDING, will show the Interest charge in Gold, for the present fiscal year, closely corresponding with the above estimate of the Secretary. The table omits the Loan of 1862, due 31st ultimo, and since paid off.

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1863.

Loan.	Principal.	Rate.	Annual Interest.
1867-68	$18,333,592	6 ₩ cent.	$1,099,400
1874	20,000,000	5 ₩ cent.	1,000,000
1871	7,022,000	5 ₩ cent.	351,100
1881	68,417,000	6 ₩ cent.	4,105,020
1867-'68*	[illegible]	6 ₩ cent.	[illegible]
1865	3,461,000	5 ₩ cent.	173,050
1862	1,026,600	6 ₩ cent.	61,596
1864†	139,998,000	7.30 ₩ cent.	10,210,854
1863	2,750,350	6 ₩ cent.	165,021
Total	$286,049,392		$18,678,092
Deposits	38,458,005	4 ₩ cent.	1,538,320
Deposits	41,777,023	5 ₩ cent.	2,088,851
Certificates	49,885,918	6 ₩ cent.	2,993,018
Together	$416,166,940		$25,298,311
Certificates	60,430,323	Due after June 30, 1863.	
Audited cla's	50,117,507	Payable in New Circulation.	
Circulation	227,031,315	Free of Interest.	
Postal Cur'y	6,844,036	Free of Interest.	
Old debt & nts.	330,770	Interest uncertain.	
Total debt	$779,920,867		

* Known as the 5.20 year Loan.

† Originally $140,000,000; difference of $2,000, being funded into 1881 Loan.

The reader will not fail, of course, to notice that, by the letter of the bill prepared by Mr. HOOPER, and accepted by the Secretary, the entire $900,000,000, including the $100,000,000 of United States Notes of legal tender, just authorized by joint resolution, (and which is made part of any new Treasury act that may be passed at the present session,) is placed in the discretion of the Secretary to issue 6 ₩ cent. Stock at par, 6 ₩ cent. Treasury paper, 1 to 3 years to run, but reconvertible into circulation, *or United States Notes for Circulation* free of interest, or he may reduce any part of his Treasury paper below 6 ₩ cent interest, if it will float at 3.65@4 ₩ cent. premium. We believe it has been the opinion of Mr. HOOPER, from the beginning of the session, that the employment of United States Notes of legal tender, should be limited only by the exigences of the Treasury, and the condition of the Money Market, which latter he deems the best test of the demands of the country for a uniform circulation of legal tender. If, in this respect, he has shaped his bill to meet, at once, the wants of the Treasury and the views of the Secretary against the too free use of United States Notes of Circulation, and his reluctance to employ them where Loans at reasonable rates can be substituted, the fair presumption is, that all differences of opinion at Washington will soon be accommodated.

The Trade of the past week was fairly active in Imports and Exports. The latter include $1,380,000 in Gold. The Exchanges have been unsettled by the rise and frequent fluctuations in the price of Gold, while the Money Market, with more activity in the demand from Brokers and Speculators in Gold and Stocks and Customs Notes, was ruled at about the uniform rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The heavy disbursements of the Treasury have been renewed since the passage of the Joint Resolution of Congress for $100,000,000, and as a further supply of United States Notes of large Notes has come to hand, the Banks are able to do their business with increased ease, while the opportunity is afforded for transferring the small United States Notes in the Market to the use of the Paymasters in the Army. The Stock Exchange has continued buoyant in speculation, and with occasional adverse turns, at rapidly advancing prices. At the close on Saturday, the Market was firm, on a large business through the day.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	138½@148½@147½
U. S. Notes for Customs	136½@142½
U. S. 6 ₩ cents, 1881	97@96
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₩ cts.	102½@100@102
New-York Central	116½@117½
New-York and Erie	75½@78½
Erie Preferred Shares	100½@104½
Rock Island	88½@90½
Michigan Guaranteed	85½@90½
Michigan Southern	49½@53½
Michigan Central	94½@96½
Toledo	93½@95½
Galena	88½@91½
Illinois Central	88½@92½
Panama	175@180
Pacific Mail	150½@155
Missouris	63½@65½
Tennessees	62½@61½
Hudson River	90½@94½
Harlem Preferred	68@73½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	62½@67½
Harlem Common	33@36½

The following are the bids on Saturday for the City Bank Shares, which are dull:

New-York	106	Bank of the Republic	105
Ocean, (ex. div.)	87	Metropolitan	101
Amer. Exch., (ex. div.)	97		

The Railway Mortgages are again higher and in large demand:

N. Y. Central 6s	113	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	129
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	122	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110
Erie seconds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. G. R. Bs.	90
Erie thirds, '83	115	Chi. & N. W. Appl. Ex.	38½
Erie fourths, '80	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	37
Erie fifths, '88	104	Chi. & N. W. lsts 2d scr.	80
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	105½	Chi. & N. W. Seconds	40½
Hudson firsts, '69	120	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	60
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	124	Lack. & W. Bonds	124
Hudson thirds, '75	112	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	118
Hudson convert., '67	107	Del., Lack. & W. 2nds	116
Harlem firsts, '69, '72	113½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105½
Harlem seconds, '68	106	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Harlem thirds	102	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	110
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	123	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., '82	125	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	123½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	78½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	108	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	109
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7₩c.	111½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Pac. R. Guar. by Mo.	68	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	78½

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,819,800 against $3,302,447 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,750,602, against $3,655,310 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $1,380,000, against $646,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tables for the *calendar* year 1862, being now complete, we return, as usual in January, in our weekly as well as monthly comparisons of the Foreign Trade at New-York, to the movement of the current Fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st of July, 1862, and to close on the 30th of June, 1863:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, exclusive of $877,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$88,724,000
Add since 1st of January	6,729,520
Total to date	$95,453,520
Against same date 1862	54,392,272
Increased Import since July 1	$41,061,248

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first half of the Fiscal year to Dec. 31, were | $95,060,000

Add since 1st of January	6,000,754
Total to date	$101,060,754
Against same date 1862	78,913,202
Increased Export since July 1	$22,147,552

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, was

	$31,461,000
Add since Jan. 1	2,182,000
Total to date	$33,643,000
Against same date, 1862	3,508,000
Increased Specie Export	$30,135,000

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, we now understand, on authority, to be thoroughly reorganized, from the late Chicago and Mississippi Company, as on the 16th of October, 1862, under a special charter enacted by the Legislature of Illinois, Mr. JAMES ROBB, (late Receiver of the old Corporation,) is elected President of the Board of Directors, and JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bonds and Shares of Stock of this Company, when the issue is full, and which is now near completion, will represent:

First—First Mortgage Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, bearing 7 ₩ cent. interest, redeemable within fifteen years by an annual Sinking Fund of $30,000, interest payable 1st of April and 1st of October	$600,000
Second—First Mortgage Bonds at thirty years, bearing 7 ₩ cent. interest, payable 1st of of July and 1st of January	$2,400,000
Total	$3,000,000

The foregoing issues of Bonds are secured by a trust deed to SAMUEL J. TILDEN and LEWIS H. MEYER, Trustees, on 220 miles of road and the entire rolling stock and property of the Company, being an average of $13,636 per mile.

Third—Income Bonds at 20 years, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable 1st May and 1st November	1,100,000
Total mortgage and income debt, averaging $18,636 per mile.	$4,100,000
Fourth—Preferred Stock when the issue is complete, estimated	2,350,000

This Stock is entitled to a Preferred Annual Dividend of 7 per cent. out of the net profits of the Company, but is not cumulative if the profit is not earned.

Fifth—Common Stock when the issue is complete, estimate	1,750,000
Total Debt Capital	$8,200,000

The Common Stock is only entitled to Dividend out of the excess of Profits of the Company remaining after payment of Dividend on Preferred Stock, but in case the Profits of the Company should exceed 7 ₩ cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, then they are to share equally in their division. Our authority adds:

The receipts of the Road, under the management of the late Receiver were $998,000 in 1860; $1,008,000 in 1861, and will exceed $1,230,000 for 1862. These receipts are less in amount than was practicable to have been earned, if the rolling stock of the road in previous years had been equal to the demands of business, and the wants of the country on its line. This want will be soon overcome, as extensive improvements are being made in this department, and we are officially informed that provision to the extent of nearly $400,000 exists under the present organization to cover the cost of these improvements, and the renewals of the road, independent of any appropriation out of its receipts, being sufficient to advance its general condition to that of a first-class American road.

The title of the new Company to the railroad was acquired by purchase under foreclosure and sale of the first and second mortgages of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, and confirmed by decrees and orders of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

An agreement, proposed by the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company for a perpetual lease of its road, from Chicago to Joliet, thirty-seven miles, and accepted by the trustees of the bondholders, fixes the compensation for its use, on the basis of a *pro rata* division of receipts and operating expenses, in the proportion of 220 and 37, being the mileage of each road, each corporation maintaining at its own separate cost the expense of maintenance of all bridges, stations and fencing of their respective roads.

The Capital Stock of the Corporation under its Charter, restricts its increase subject to the written consent and approval of three-fourths of its Stockholders, and the same restriction exists as to the creation of debts and liabilities, except those incurred for supplies in operating the Road. The Charter of the Corporation gives to its President and Directors the privilege of fixing the rates of toll in the transportation of freight and passengers; this being a vested right, it cannot be impaired by any future intervention on the part of the Legislature.

The office for the transfer of the Shares of the Company is now open at No. 37 William-street, S. F. TALBOTT, acting as temporary Transfer Agent.

The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company for December, 1862:

Freight	$249,660 51
Passengers	66,194 49
Express	7,166 77
Mail	7,625 00
Rent of Railway	7,083 33
Miscellaneous	906 40
Total	$368,636 50
Previous year	301,987 05
Increase	$66,928 94
For the year 1862	$3,743,223 91
For the year 1861	3,031,787 51
Increase	$711,436 40

The Customs receipts at this port the last week amount to $960,000.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing-house Saturday, were $47,032,472 19, and the balances $2,572,713 85. The exchanges for the week ending Saturday were $314,471,457 60, being a daily average of $52,411,909 60, against $41,652,748 22, for the week ending on Saturday, Jan. 10. The average is the largest reported since the organization of the clearing-house.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of Government tax, payable Feb. 2. The Delaware and Raritan and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company a dividend for the last six months of 5 ₩ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 21st of January. The Lamar Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

The New Treasury Bill.

The following is a copy of Mr. HOOPER'S substitute bill, in place of that reported by the Committee of Ways and Means:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States, from time to time, and in such amounts as shall be needed for the service of the current and next fiscal year, in such form and at such rates of interest, not exceeding 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, as in his judgment the public interest may require, the sum of $900,000,000; and to issue for any part of that amount coupon or registered bonds, payable in coin, at any time after twenty years from date, at the pleasure of the Government, or Treasury Notes, payable in lawful money, at any time not over three years from date, bearing interest not over 6 ₩ cent., payable in like manner; and any part of that amount required by the exigencies of the public service, to pay the army and navy, and other creditors of the Government, may be issued in United States notes not bearing interest payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, of such denominations not less than one dollar, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient. The bonds issued under the authority of this act shall be of such denominations not less than $50, and the Treasury notes of such denominations not less than ten dollars, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and interest on said bonds *shall be paid semi-annually in coin, and on said Treasury notes in lawful money*, at such time or times as may be expressed on their face. The Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of said bonds at such rates not less than par, as he may deem best, for lawful money of the United States, or for any indebtedness of the United States, and they shall be exempt from taxation by or under any State laws.

The aggregate amount of all the bonds, Treasury Notes and United States Notes together, outstanding under this act, shall not exceed at any one time the sum of nine hundred millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. The Treasury Notes authorized by this act, with the accrued interest thereon, shall be receivable at par at all times for internal taxes and all other dues to the United States, *except duties on imports, and may be exchanged at the Treasury of the United States at any time, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for an equal amount of the United States Notes not bearing interest* as aforesaid; and when returned to the Treasury Department and canceled, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue Treasury Notes or United States Notes of the same amount in the place of them.

SEC. 3. The United States notes not bearing interest authorized to be issued by this act, shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, *except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt*; and any of said notes may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require, and new notes may be issued in place of any notes issued or to be issued which have been or may be returned or canceled.

SEC. 4. Any bonds that have been heretofore, or that may hereafter be issued by and on the faith of the Government of the United States, shall be deemed to be due and payable in coin at any time at the pleasure of the Government of the United States, after the period designated in the bonds for the payment of the same.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive deposits of coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than $20, and to issue receipts therefor in denominations of not less than $20 each, and corresponding with the denominations of the Government notes not bearing interest; the coin deposited for, or representing said receipts, shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of such receipts on demand, and for no other purposes whatever, except that such receipts, representing coin held in the Treasury for payment of interest on the public debt, may be issued in payment of such interest to an extent not beyond one-fifth more than the amount of coin in the Treasury, and such receipts shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports as coin.

SEC. 6. To prevent and punish counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the bonds and notes authorized to be issued by this act, all the provisions of the 6th and 7th sections of the act entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of United States notes for the redemption or funding thereof and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, so far as applicable, shall apply to the bonds and notes authorized to be issued by this act in like manner as if said sixth and seventh sections were adopted as additional sections thereof.

SEC. 7. That in addition to the notes less than one dollar, commonly called postage currency, already issued or hereafter to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts, prepared, engraved and printed under the direction of the Secretary in the Treasury Department building, and said fractional notes may be exchanged for said postage currency and for United States notes, and shall be receivable in payment of dues for customs not exceeding one dollar, and for all other dues to the United States not exceeding three dollars.

SEC. 8. That the sums necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, not exceeding $600,000, are hereby appropriated.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 23 bbls. Ashes, 16,701 bbls. Flour, 165 bags Corn Meal, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 16,603 bushels Corn, 370 bushels Rye, 4,953 bushels Barley, 10,113 bushels Oats, 3,505 bushels Malt, 6,954 pkgs. Provisions, and 575 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 701 bbls., including 446 Pot bbls. and 255 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Light sales were effected to-day at unchanged prices. The annual statement of the *Shipping List* makes the total receipts in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, 697,618 pkgs., weighing 98,556,660 lbs., against receipts in 1861 of 1,251,349 pkgs., weighing 162,344,637 lbs., and the total consumption in 1862, 69,069,911 lbs., against a consumption in 1861 of 187,045,786 lbs., being a decrease of 98,062,675 lbs., or over 58 ₩ cent.

COTTON—Has been purchased to-day to the extent of 2,000 bales; Middling, closing as high as 73½@74c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request at slightly improved rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 18,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $6 30@$6 60; poor to choice extra State at $6 70@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 30@$6 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 30	@$6 60
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 00
Superfine Western	6 30	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bra's	7 20	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 35	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 05	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 75

Southern Flour is doing better; sales of 2,500 bbls., at $7 10@$7 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 75@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 950 bbls. Extra, at $6 85@$8 30 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in more request, at $4 for Jersey; $4 65@$4 70 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl., and the latter in puncheons, at $21 cash.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and has advanced about 1c. ₩ bushel. Sales, since our last, of 174,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60@$1 72; Amber Western at $1 57½@$1 59; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 51@$1 57; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 50@$1 53; Milwaukee Club, at $1 42@$1 49; Chicago Spring at $1 32@$1 41 ₩ bushel. Corn is brisker and firmer. Sales since our last, 117,000 bushels, at 84c.@85c. for shipping Mixed Western; 80c.@82c. for Eastern do.; 79c.@80c. for unsound ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 98c.@$1 02, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 72c.@74c.; Western, at 73c.@74c.; State, at 73½c.@74½c., and Jersey, at 68c.@71c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues in fair request at $1 40@$1 55½ ₩ bushel. Sales 2,800 bushels. Of Barley Malt, 3,500 bushels changed hands at $1 55@$1 77, the latter rate with credit, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in active request, at 95c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—*Continue in good demand at steady prices*, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₩ lb.

HIDES—The week's business has been on a liberal scale, and at a partial improvement in prices. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. say: "*Dry Hides*—The market has been active throughout the week, under a good demand from the trade and out-of-town buyers, and sales have been quite large at about last week's prices, though in some instances an advance of ½c. has been paid. The rapid advance in the rates for Gold and Exchange has had but little effect on prices for Hides, the large arrivals and prospective heavy receipts having prevented any rise. Holders, however, remain firm in their views, and manifest no anxiety to realize on their stocks, even at current rates, which buyers think extreme. *Wet Salted Hides*—Domestic Slaughters continue in active demand, and sales during the week have been large, principally for consumption, at full prices. A parcel of 500 City were taken for export, on private terms. Upper Leather stock continues to be eagerly sought after, but the meagre supply checks operations. We note a sale of 820 Gambia and Bissau, on private terms, and the arrival late in the week of a parcel each from Bathurst and Sierra Leone. In Calcutta hides we have no movement to report, the stock in first hands being exhausted. Receipts for the week have been 41,845 hides from foreign ports. Imports since 1st inst. have been 53,237 hides from foreign and 28,245 from coastwise ports. Total 81,482 hides. Sales have been 44,000 hides. The stock of Ox and Cow hides is 231,400 (same time last year 236,800—year before, 279,300)."

LATHS—Eastern sell readily at $1 60 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. WHEAL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry has been principally from the East and Southwest. Sales are much in excess of receipts, leaving a greatly reduced stock on the market. *For prime tannages*, outside figures are obtained with little difficulty. Good damaged in scarce. The general tendency of rates is upward. *Oak Sole*—The stock continues much reduced, and the inquiry is active. Prices are unaltered since our last, but may be quoted considerably firmer. *Week's Receipts* of Sole Leather about 48,000 sides."

LIME—Rockland is in demand, at 85c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—A fair inquiry exists for Spirits Turpentine, at $2 50 ₩ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,700 bbls., at $14 62½@$14 75, chiefly at $14 75 for Mess, $16 for do., deliverable in June, and $11 50@$13 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues active and buoyant, at 7½c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; sales 2,800 boxes. Lard is less buoyant; sales 4,100 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate request, at previous prices; sales, since our last, 226 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 50 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in limited demand, at 9½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—For Goat there is an improved demand for all descriptions, at late rates, with a very light supply on hand. We note sales of 20,000 Tampico and Matamoras, mostly at 60, cash, principally from second hands. The remaining stock is held above the present views of manufacturers.

TALLOW—Sales, 110,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾ ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last 2,600 bbls. in lots, at 44c.@45c. closing firmly at 45c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,750 bbls. flour at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 70,000 bushels grain, in bulk and ship's bags, at 9¼d.@9½d. per bushel; 500 tcs. Beef at 4s. ₩ tce; and, by steamer, 500 pkgs. Provisions, at 50s. ₩ ton. For London, 9,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 6d. and 3s.@3s.3d. by American and foreign vessels, respectively, ₩ bbl. For Glasgow, 1,500 pkgs. Provisions at 30s. ₩ ton. For an Irish port direct, a brig, with Corn, at 9d. ₩ 60 lbs. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Prussian bark, 405 tons, to Marseilles, 17,000 Wheat, at 11½d.; an Austrian brig, 335 tons, to same port, 16,000 Wheat, 11½c.; a British bark 287 tons, to Lisbon, 4,000 Flour, 87½c.; a bark, 351 tons, to Cadiz, Heavy Pipe Staves, $51; Light do., about $42; Light Hhd., $30; and Light Bbl., $22 50; one 484 tons, Staves, to Malaga, $45 for Light Pipe, or if to Tarragona $48; a ship, 1,070 tons, from West Coast South America to Falmouth, Eng., for orders, Cedar Wood, 23 5s. ₩ 40 cubic feet; and Mother-o'-Pearl, £3 5s ₩ 2,240 lbs.; a Norw. brig, 204 tons, to Constantinople, Rum and Liquors, 3½d.; a schooner, 235 tons, to West Indies and back, $2,200; a Danish bark, 279 tons, to St. Thomas and St. Crox 80c.@100c. ₩ bbl.; a British schooner, 79 tons, to the Windward, 80c.; a brig, 136 tons, same voyage, $1,100; a brig, 177 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 45c.; a Br. schooner, 103 tons, same voyage, $1,400; a Br. brig, 139 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,850; one, 209 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,400; a brig, 260 tons, from Machias to Matanzas, Boards, $12, payable there; a schooner, 170 tons, to Matanzas and back, $2,000; a Br. brig, 312 tons, to Havana, $3,000; one, 240 tons, same port, $1,900; a Br. schooner, to Laguayra, $1 for Dry and $1 15 for Wet Barrels; one, 1,500 bbls., to Rio Grande and back, a brig, 197 tons, to Port Royal, and a bark, 312 tons, at Boston, to Government, on terms we did not learn.

—The name of Gen. Hamilton, of Wisconsin, is being pressed at Washington, for a Major-General's commission. It is urged by Gens. Rosecrans and Grant.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Africa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.	

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB MILITARY HORSE AND EQUIPMENTS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 159 Broadway, a superb black horse, 15¾ hands, 6 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle, very stylish; was owned by the late Gen. Mansfield, (who was killed on him at Antietam,) has been in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac; is a very elegant horse. Also, a very fine

BAY HORSE,

Warranted perfectly sound and kind in every way, 7 years old; has also been used by the servant of said officer. Also, a complete set of horse equipments; the whole to be sold without reserve, as the officer is going to Europe on furlough.

A. C. TURNER, Auctioneer—Office No. 128 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

At the first-class residence, No. 159 21st-st., west of 7th-av., THIS DAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, comprising the entire costly parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture; elegant brocatel suites; costly bronzes, mantel vases, marble groups, &c., the finest and most beautiful collection offered at auction this season, having cost over $6,000. The whole will be positively sold without reserve. Catalogues at house.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Regular sales of superb Furniture every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway. N. B.—Constantly on hand a fine variety of desirable goods at private sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, four valuable lots of ground, on 84th and 85th sts., distant 375 feet east from 5th-av.; each lot 25 by 102.2; the streets are graded, flagged, curbed and guttered, and have Croton water and gas; the lots are on the grade, free from rock, with a fine view of Central Park.

F. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Hon. John H. Rankin, Referee:

1 lot east side of 9th-av., about 75 feet south of 48th-st.
2 lots southeast corner of 9th-av. and 47th-st.
Maps at the office, No. 42 Wall-st.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices.
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
MATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF AN OLD established hardware store in the City of Brooklyn, having entered into another business, offers his stock and fixtures at a bargain for cash or its equivalent. Address F. T., Box No. 7 Post-office, Brooklyn, L. I.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st. Office No. 4.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing *to their customers and the public that they will be able to* offer their large stock much under market prices.

ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
AND
DRESS GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
A job lot of medium colored Silks—about
3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
3,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 9c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
200 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 385 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, JANUARY 19,
THE BALANCE of their
FALL IMPORTATION OF DRESS GOODS
at
A GREAT REDUCTION,
in order to close out before receiving
THEIR SPRING STOCK, consisting of
300 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS in AZULINE BLUE, IMPERIAL PURPLE, DRABS, BROWNS and GREEN, from 87½ cents to $1 25, formerly $1 10 to $1 50.
100 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTHS and VELOURS, 60 cents and $1; ALL WOOL, former price $1 15 and $1 25.
200 PIECES FANCY DRESS GOODS, from 20 to 40 cents, formerly 25 to 60 cents.
Also,
PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c., with a great variety of
GOODS AT THE SAME REDUCTION.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Still further reduction in prices, to effect the entire clearance of the remaining stock of
MOURNING DRY GOODS.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY.
DRESS GOODS,
AND SHAWLS.
Beaver Cloth Cloaks, at half the former prices.
The whole must be cleared out by the 15th of February.
CHAS. G. HOOD.

AT KINZEY'S.
CLEARING SALE
$25,000 worth of EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS, VELVETS, BONNETS, HOSIERY and GLOVES.
GREAT ADVANCE IN THE COST OF GOODS THIS WEEK.
KINZEY SELLING AT THE OLD PRICES.
3,000 Dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
LADIES' FINE ALL LINEN, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c. — Fine COLLARS, 6c., 12c.
GENTS' ALL LINEN, 12c., 15c., 18c. — Fine COLLARS, 2c. Fine COLLARS, 3c. Fine SETS, 15c. Fine SETS, $1.
SILK ILLUSIONS, All Colors, 3c., 6c., 8c. yard.
All of which are worth DOUBLE THE PRICES.
5,000 Yards DOUBLE WIDTH DRESS TARLETONS, 12c., 18c., 25c.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, CLOSING 5c. spray.
FELT BLOOMERS AND BONNETS,
25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c.
CLOSING OUT 800 LOTS OF GOODS CHEAP, AT KINZEY'S CHEAP STORE.
1,000 DOZENS SPOOL COTTONS, 3 for 1c.
1,500 DOZENS SPOOL COTTONS, 1c. spool.
2,000 DOZENS SPOOL COTTONS, 2c. spool.
1,500 DOZENS BEST, 200 YARDS, 4c.
1,200 DOZENS BEST CROCHET COTTONS, 4c.
750 DOZENS BEST LINEN FLOSS, 2c.
GENUINE ORRS and MACNOUGHTS, 200 yards, 4c.
2,000 pieces WORSTED SKIRT BRAIDS, 2c.
10,000 yards finest ALPACA BRAIDS, 2c.
20,000 papers best PINS and NEEDLES, 4c. paper.
With 300 lots of Fancy Goods.
PORTE-MONNAIES, BUTTONS, Fancy HAIR-PINS, BRACELETS, COMBS, TAPES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., all under price.
1,500 dozen Sewing Silks, 3c. dozen.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
1,000 pairs LADIES' LINED GLOVES, 10c., 12c., 18c.
2,000 pairs FINE GLOVES, every style.
750 pairs LADIES' FINE BUCK GLOVES, 50c.
WOOLEN HOODS, 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c.
Ladies' fine RIBBED WOOL HOSE, 25c.
Lot of MEN'S Half Hose, 6c.
Lot of Children's Hose, 5c.—6c.
ZEPHYR WOOL SLEEVES, 12c., 18c.
ZEPHYR MITTS, GAITERS, &c., &c.
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ALL OUR IMMENSE STOCK
REDUCED IN PRICE
FROM 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
ALL OUR STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALL OUR STOCK
OF RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
$6 00 Beaver Cloaks for $4 50.
$8 00 Beaver Cloaks for $6 00.
$10 00 Beaver Cloaks for $8 00.
$12 00 French Beaver Cloaks for $9 50.
$14 00 French Beaver Super-trimmings, $11.
DRESS GOODS.
25c. Valencias for 12½c. per yard.
25c. Paris Velours for 18c. per yard.
50c. Poplins for 30c. per yard.
ALSO,
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
BLEACHED SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
ALSO,
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS FROM $1 50 TO $3 50.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS AT 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s. and 9s. A YARD.
ALSO,
MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, CRAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FOR BALLS AND EVENING DRESS GOODS,
A LARGE STOCK OF TARLETANS, SWISS MUSLINS, TULLES, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.
Our store will close at 7 o'clock every evening, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering the balance of their Winter Cloaks at greatly reduced prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, the 19th inst., a large stock of Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Cloths, Table Damasks, Napkins, Quilts and Flannels. Also, a fine assortment of Striped, Plaid and Plain Jaconets, Swiss and Mull Muslins, &c.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering a choice assortment of Organdy and Tarleton Muslins, suitable for evening dresses.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

R. H. MACY.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE or to lease, the property formerly belonging to the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, situated in the City of Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Ferry. The works are now in perfect order and in operation, and possess all the facilities for making every description of glass which was made by the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, and which gave that company the high reputation it so long maintained. To a person who has a knowledge of the business and can command some capital, this would offer great inducements, as the balance of the capital required could be furnished by the present owners. For further particulars, apply to E. A. PACKER & CO., No. 40 Fronts Building, New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 138th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—SEVERAL energetic men wanted as partners, with a capital of $50 to $1,000, to operate in this and adjoining cities and to travel. Profits large and business not laborious. Apply to S. R. STURGES, Office second floor, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH this amount, is wanted, to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. Apply for particulars to E. C. WELLS, No. 80 Dey-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Chimney Corner—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress by Daylight—Somebody Else.

WALLACK'S—A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lear, the Forsaken.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE—Opening Night.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 598 Broadway)—Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have this morning an official account of the victory at Arkansas Post, one hundred miles up the Arkansas River. While an attack was made on the rebel fortifications in front by the gunboats, the land forces debarked two miles below, and marched to their rear, thus forcing a speedy surrender. Six rebel regiments were captured in the earthworks, and two Texas regiments, marching to reinforce the place, being ignorant of its capture, were also "bagged." A large amount of ammunition and stores were taken. Our loss was not so heavy as at first reported.

Arrivals from St. Thomas yesterday inform us that another rebel privateer is afloat in the West India waters, the schooner *Retribution*, painted black and mounting four guns, with a long-tom amidships. She recently chased two vessels into the harbor of St. Thomas.

Our correspondence from Key West is to the 13th instant. The United States gunboat *Sagamore* returned from a cruise on the 10th, having succeeded, during her absence, in capturing two prizes with valuable cargoes, intended for the rebels. Two more of the Banks transports are reported as having gone ashore on the Florida coast—the ship *Lucinda*, with troops and horses on board, which was subsequently got off, and the ship *Sparkling Sea*, with the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery on board, which would probably be entirely wrecked. She went ashore on Ajax Reef, near Carysfort Light-house. The troops were all saved, and all the horses which had survived the passage.

A dispatch from Cairo, published in the Chicago *Journal*, states that Col. Shaw, of the Fourteenth Iowa, was there on the 15th inst., on his way to Helena, where he will proceed to organize the negroes, and muster them into the military service. He is authorized to raise a brigade.

A correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, writing from Liverpool under date of Dec. 31, makes some interesting statements regarding the development of the Confederate navy. He says there are now at that port, at Laird's establishment, where the *Alabama* was built, three new iron screw steamers, one said to be 3,000 tons, the other two of 1,600 tons each; all very fine specimens, and expected to be formidable vessels and of great speed. The larger ship is reported to be ready for sea, with coals and stores on board, (no armament of course,) and her agents are now shipping a crew of picked men. It is said, in answer to inquiries, that this ship is bound for China! but there is little question that she is bound upon a piratical expedition, and it is hinted that Maury (now in Liverpool) is to have the command. The two other ships are receiving their machinery, and will not be ready for the present. The same steamer that took the guns, &c., to the *Alabama* was in port, and is likely to be soon employed in a similar service. A party of officers attached to this fleet have appeared in the naval uniforms adopted by the so-called Confederacy, since the news of the battle of Fredericksburgh was received. The same correspondent also confirms the statements recently made regarding the departure of a large fleet of small steamers with cargoes of food and stores destined for the rebels.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* states that Maury has gone abroad to take command of one of the rebel iron-clads.

A letter received in Boston on Saturday, direct from Newbern, brings the very latest intelligence from that point. It is dated last Saturday morning, Jan. 10, several days later than any previously received. The regular mails were to be interdicted for a short time, and everything indicated a formidable movement in some direction. The fleet of iron-clads was in sight, and siege guns, artillery, shell and fixed ammunition were being put into vessels in large quantities. Our troops were generally in good health.

A letter dated at Falmouth, as long ago as Jan. 8, notices as a significant circumstance the fact that the whole pontoon train, which had been taken to Washington, had again been brought down the river, and anchored in the vicinity of Gen. Burnside's headquarters.

Formal notice is given that hereafter no passes will be issued to persons desirous of visiting Fortress Monroe, except to such as may have special business with the army and navy.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

The Assembly, after a very excited session, adjourned until Wednesday evening next, the Democratic members having filibustered so as to prevent a vote, as agreed upon, at 12 o'clock. The most disgraceful scenes were enacted in the Assembly Chamber during the proceedings, and threats of personal violence to Mr. Callicott were freely indulged in.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. Fulton, of the bark *Parker Cook*, one of the most recent victims to the *Alabama*, has arrived in Philadelphia. His report states that he sailed from Boston for St. Domingo with a cargo which was composed mainly of provisions. Whilst off the Mora Passage, Nov. 30, his vessel was taken by the privateer Alabama. The charts and chronometer of the *Parker Cook*, the crew, and also a part of the cargo, were taken on board of the *Alabama*, and the bark was burned. The Captain and crew were detained on board until Dec. 5. When off Cape Maisi, fell in with the schooner *Union*, for Jamaica, of and from Baltimore. As her cargo belonged to British subjects, the *Union* was released upon giving a bond for $1,500, and the Captain and crew of the *Parker Cook* were placed on board, and conveyed to Jamaica. Thence Capt. Fulton took passage for Baltimore, leaving the crew in charge of the American Consul. Capt. Fulton left Philadelphia on Friday for his home in Boston. He states that a brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, of the name of Powell, holds the position of Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Alabama*. When Semmes comes across the "wrong customer," he changes his tactics, shifts his politics, and stretches his conscience. Capt. Fulton himself was in irons, and experienced all the cruel kindness to be expected under the circumstances.

The entire amount received in Philadelphia by subscription, for the relief of the English operatives, is $30,322 46, of which $1,000 was contributed by the Philadelphia Bank, $179 by members of the Unitarian Church, $392 66 by members of the Church of the Holy Trinity, $71 46 by members of St. Mark's P. E. Church, Frankford, $50 by members of St. Luke's Church, and $20 by boys in the Episcopal Academy. The bark *Achilles*, which has been loaded with flour for the sufferers, was expected to leave for Europe yesterday.

Three hundred and twenty-five members of the Anderson troop, who mutinied and refused to take part in the battle of Murfreesboro, are now confined at Nashville, in a building formerly used as a smoke-house.

Work is rapidly progressing on the iron-clad *Tonawanda*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Although her tonnage will be very heavy, she will carry but four guns. Those, however, will be of the largest calibre.

It is said that when the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is again in running order, Gen. Rosecrans will insist upon the transportation of the mails by that route as a military necessity, whether the Directors choose to take a contract or not.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has postponed the draft in that State *sine die*. It was to have taken place on the 8th inst.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday the jury in the case of Joseph Taylor, for arson in the third degree, returned with a verdict of "guilty," having remained out all night. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday next, and the Court adjourned to Monday morning, when the case of John Oliver, indicted for manslaughter, will be tried.

The Stock speculation on Saturday was again buoyant at rising prices. The price of Gold left off the same as on Friday—146¾ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in good request on Saturday, at slightly improved prices. An active business was reported in Cotton, which advanced 1c. ₩ lb.; in Whisky, which was quoted up 1c.@2c ₩ gallon; as also in Wool, Tobacco, Petroleum and Provisions, which were very firm. Groceries were inactive. The Freight market was not very brisk. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Jeff. Davis' Message.

The document, which we publish this morning in full, is an extraordinary mixture of sophistry and audacity. Its author seems to have set about his work with a deliberate determination that whatever special pleading could not do, reckless misrepresentation should. It effectually settles the fact that Davis is no blind fanatic, but a self-conscious charlatan.

A full half of the production is devoted to complaints against foreign Powers for not promptly acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy, and for practically furthering the interests of the old Government under the guise of neutrality. Davis begins, by trying to play upon the common European ignorance of our early history, by declaring that, as eleven States *seceded* in 1789 from the old confederation in order to establish a new Government, and were at once recognized by foreign Powers, so "when in 1861, eleven of the States again thought proper to *secede* from the second Union, and to form a third one," they exercised a right which other nations were bound at once to respect and abide by. Now no man knows better than Jeff. Davis that there was no *secession*, or anything like it, in 1789. The convention which framed the Federal Constitution was convoked regularly and legally, by a call of the Confederation Congress. That call was as follows:

> *Whereas*, There are provisions in the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union for making alterations therein, *by the assent of a Congress of the United States*, and of the Legislatures of the several States; and, whereas, experience hath evinced that there are defects in the present Confederation, as a means to remedy which several of the States, and particularly the State of New-York, by express instructions to their delegates in Congress, have suggested a correction for the purposes expressed in the following resolution; and such a correction appearing to be the most probable means of establishing in these States a firm National Government;
>
> *Resolved*, That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next, a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States, render *the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union.*

In pursuance of that authority, the Convention assembled, with regularly appointed delegates from all the thirteen States save Rhode Island. After four months deliberation, the Federal Constitution was framed, signed, and reported to the *existing Congress of the Confederation*. The Congress, by a unanimous vote, resolved that it should be transmitted to the State Legislatures, "in order to be submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made and provided in the case." It was so submitted, and *eleven* States gave it their adhesion. The new Government was organized without delay—it being provided by the new Constitution itself, that this should be done so soon as *nine* States should ratify it. Because North Carolina and Rhode Island took a few months to deliberate, Jeff. Davis has the hardihood to represent that the other eleven had *seceded* from the old Government—covering up the vital fact that the old Government itself, through its Congress, its only organ, had authorized its own reconstruction in accordance with the thirteenth article of its fundamental law, the Articles of Confederation. Had the fifth article of the present Constitution been in like manner conformed to—had a Constitutional Convention been called by Congress, had amendments been proposed, allowing and providing for the withdrawal of any or all of the now so-called Confederate States, and had such amendments been "ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof"—the procedure would have been perfectly regular and legitimate. It is precisely because this was not done that, in contradistinction to the change of 1789, which was in all respects legal, the Jeff. Davis government is a *revolutionary* one. The impudence of this arch-traitor, in the pretence that the one bears out the other, is astounding.

Complaint is made against the foreign Powers for prohibiting the bringing of prizes into their ports, just as if such prohibition were an entirely new thing. The United States, in the past, has almost uniformly denied this privilege, even though it recognized the right of privateering. When the European Powers, in 1856, abolished privateering, of course they were so much the more bound to make an end of the old usage of admitting privateers' prizes into their ports. They would have stultified themselves had they not done so. But yet Davis has the face to speak of it as a grievance. He also declares that our blockade is incomplete, and finds great fault because the European Powers persist in respecting it. This is done on the very heels of the other pretence that the action of these same Powers in shutting their ports against the prizes of his privateers, had unjustly deprived him of a most formidable means of war. If the blockade is so easily run as he represents, there can be no need of European ports for his prizes; the Confederate ports would be quite sufficient for his privateering purposes. The inconsistency is absurd.

Turning to home topics, Jeff. pours out a torrent of incoherent wrath upon the President's Proclamation. In one sentence he speaks of it as "a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race are doomed to extermination"—and in the next he speaks of the "profound contempt for the impotent rage which it discloses." In one breath the Proclamation is the most atrocious of barbarities, in the next it is fit only to be laughed at. There is no method in Jeff.'s madness. Another piece of stupendous effrontery quickly follows. He quotes the assurances in President Lincoln's Inaugural that he had no lawful right and no disposition to interfere with Slavery in the States, and declares that the late Proclamation is proof that these assurances were perfidious—just as if the powers and functions of the President in peace and in war were identical, and no such thing as a *war power* were known to public law. Indeed, Davis cannot altogether ignore the fact that peace had not yet been broken at the time of this inaugural; and he asserts that this same lack of power was acknowledged by Mr. Seward in dispatches to Messrs. Adams and Dayton, under date of the 10th and 22d of April of the same year—the latter date being after the firing upon Sumter. But the fact is notorious that our Government, especially the Secretary of State, believed at that time that the "insurrection" as it was then termed, would be speedily and easily suppressed. Nobody imagined that the insurrection would swell into such a gigantic civil war as we now see. To quote the views and purposes expressed at that stage of the business as binding authority for the action of the Government in its present life-or-death struggle, would require, anywhere but in Richmond, a front of brass.

If this rebel deliverance has a sincere portion, it is that which reiterates the determination to listen to no terms of peace "until the sovereignty and independence of the Confederate States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and firmly established." Every considerate man has known that the rebel leaders would never relinquish their power except as constrained by absolute physical necessity—cognizant as they are that they could have no political future in a reconstructed Union—and that negotiation, with them, even if otherwise allowable, would be worse than wasted. But there are men here in the North, who still cling to the notion that these rebel leaders can be conciliated into submission, and are trying to accomplish it. Jeff. treats such schemers with all the disdain and contempt they deserve. Let that go to his credit.

The Intercepted Dispatches.

Our Government had the luck, some time ago, to intercept a number of dispatches from the rebel Government to their agents and emissaries abroad, which are now given to the public. We published them in *full yesterday*, and this morning we reprint all of them that are of significance or value. They will *be found highly interesting to all observers of* the war, because they give the view that the rebels are supposed to take, confidentially, of their position and prospects as a new power. The dispatches relate to the military operations and claimed successes of the Confederates between the 19th of July and 26th of September, 1862; their foreign relations, especially with France, England and Denmark; and their financial plans for converting cotton into European credit. There is a lot of personal and less important matters treated of in the intercepted papers, such as the employment of Mr. Edward De Leon to bribe European newspapers to favor the Southern cause, the granting to George N. Sanders of a contract to build steamships, and instructions of Secretary Memminger to Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, (Confederate depositaries in England,) in the art of book-keeping.

Although these dispatches, disclosing what may be styled an inside view of the rebellion, are interesting, they are not very important. The longest paper of the number is the letter of Mr. Benjamin, rebel Secretary of State, to Mr. Slidell, at Paris, dated Sept. 26, 1862, purporting to give the latter person a *résumé* of rebel military successes between the 19th July and 26th of September. Mr. Benjamin goes over ground already familiar to everybody, in the usual bombastic style of the rebels; and the only remarkable thing about the document, is that in every single instance the dispatch proved false and deceptive, and raised hopes, if it was believed in at all, only to disappoint them. But it is difficult to imagine that Mr. Benjamin really expected to convey information on the events of the war, from his isolated position, to Mr. Slidell, when the latter had freer access to the "New-York newspapers." The rebel Secretary crowns his absurd farrago by a detailed calculation, showing that the National Government had lost 249,500 soldiers, killed, wounded, sick and deserted, in the campaign just then closed. And he considerately adds that it is not perhaps exactly accurate, but is believed to be "much below the real state of the case."

That part of the intercepted rebel dispatches which will excite most attention at home and abroad is the pretended exposure of a French intrigue to detach Texas from the Southern Confederacy—the veracious history of which is given in a letter from Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell. The story, in brief, is as follows:

On the 18th of August last, M. Theron, French and Spanish Consul at Galveston, addressed a letter to Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, propounding three questions to him. 1. Was the annexation of Texas to the United States a blunder? 2. Was the annexation of Texas to the Confederate States a bad political step? 3. Would not the reëstablishment of the old Republic of Texas, be a good thing? M. Theron hints, at the close of his letter, that he will guide his course in his communications to the Governments he represents by the answer he gets.

Gov. Lubbock, on the 9th of September, replies to this letter as a faithful Confederate Governor should, repelling the delicate approach of the French Consul; and immediately incloses a copy of the correspondence to Jeff. Davis.

On the 13th of October, M. Tabouelle, French Consul at Richmond, seeks out Mr. W. S. Oldham, Confederate States Senator from Texas, elected in implied opposition to Jeff. Davis, and under the pretext of inquiring for statistics in regard to Texas, ingeniously and as if merely casually, propounds the query to the Senator, whether Texas, so large, so rich and so promising a State as it is, would not do better to assume an "independent nationality." Senator Oldham, having heard from Jeff. Davis about the Theron and Lubbock correspondence, instantly put that and this together, and wrote a letter to Jeff. Davis calling his attention to the singular coincidence of the political ideas of these two French servants in regard to Texas.

Mr. Davis and his Secretary of State are startled by what seems a full-blown intrigue, and after three days' deliberation they decide that MM. Tabouelle and Theron should be expelled from the Confederacy, as enemies to its existence, and not return again "without the previous permission of the [rebel] Government." Orders to this effect were issued to the offending Consuls; but on the next day, that against M. Tabouelle was rescinded, on explanations by that gentleman exculpating him from suspicion of being connected with the "intrigue." Mr. Slidell is requested to learn, at once, if possible, whether the French Government has inspired the action of the two Consuls. But no indignation is vented on France, on the hypothesis that such should be found to be the case. The whole affair is treated with amazing indifference on the part of the Confederate Government. It is not supposed to offer the slightest occasion for a breach of the *entente cordiale* between Mr. Slidell and the French Government; and the only use Mr. Slidell is asked to make of this affected discovery of an intrigue so dangerous to the Confederate cause, is to furnish the story to the "British Cabinet," as the exposure of these secret and selfish designs of France may induce the British Cabinet to check them by *an immediate recognition of the independence of the Confederate States.*

We dislike to trifle with a grave subject by the employment of disparaging illustrations, but we must say that, to our mind, this instruction of Mr. Benjamin reveals "the milk in the cocoanut" of this pretended "intrigue." The whole affair is a bit of play between Secessionists, got up to humbug Great Britain. It is not cleverly done, either. The trick is gauzy and transparent, and will deceive nobody but its inventors. When the Southern politicians who are engineering this rebellion, were engineering the annexation of Texas, they found their game obstructed by the United States Senate. They resorted then, and with wonderful effect, to a bit of coquetry between *England and Texas*, and the American people were asked if they would *be content to see the British Empire aggrandized* by the acquisition of the rich Republic of Texas, right on our border? The answer was an overwhelming demand for and the immediate annexation of Texas to the Union. The same men are trying to play the old game on England now, to accomplish the directly reverse result—to separate Texas from the Union. Let any one read the whole revelations carefully, and the trick will be manifest. The naughty Consuls are not likely to suffer death for their hostility to the Confederate Government. The Richmond official was restored to full honors the day after his banishment, and the Galveston one has the hope held out of permission to return again to duty.

The Vicksburgh Affair.—The letter of our correspondent with Sherman's army, giving an account of the late attempt and failure to capture Vicksburgh—which letter has been delayed for some days by a military censor—will be found in this day's issue. It is evident that it was utterly impossible for any force to have succeeded in doing the work this force was ordered to do, in the way they were ordered to do it. The rebel works on the heights raked our advancing columns, one after another, precisely as the far larger army of Burnside was raked, fifteen days before, from the heights of Fredericksburgh. The difference between the assault on the fortifications near the Yazoo, and those near the Rappahannock, was, that while at Fredericksburgh it might have been possible for Burnside to flank Lee's army by a movement over against the right or left wing of the latter, it was impossible to immediately flank the rebel position on Chickasaw Bayou. There was but one practicable route of advance, and that was right up in face of the rebel works; while on those works was planted such an amount of artillery, flinging such a weight of metal, that it would apparently have been as easy for them to keep back a hundred thousand as twenty thousand men. No one can read the description of the fortifications given by our correspondent, and the various charges made upon them by successive columns led by different Generals, each one, if possible, braver than the other, and not see the madness of Gen. Sherman in attempting their capture by storm in this way. It is not necessary to say that the troops on this occasion fought as usual, with a heroism defiant of death or wounds; and our great losses in the assaults of Sunday and Monday, the 28th and 29th of December, show that whatever caused our failure, it was not the valor of our soldiers.

The great fault—the bloody crime, shall we say—lay in Gen. Sherman's making such an attempt as he did, under such circumstances, to take those works. The programme of operations against Vicksburgh which amused the public in the newspapers—and which, it is now claimed since the defeat, was the "real genuine original" programme laid out at Washington—was that there should be a combined movement against Vicksburgh from above, from below, and from the rear;—Grant with the main column moving down the Mississippi Central Railroad, and striking thence west toward Vicksburgh, and Banks and Sherman with armies and navies operating on either side and in front. But Gen. Sherman, who, during the war has suffered an amazing variety of ups and downs, was anxious to reduce the great stronghold by his own unaided efforts. Hence the insane attack—hence the sanguinary failure. As a reward for his services, Sherman has been just placed at the head of one of the two great columns into which Gen. McClernand's army has been divided.

The Affair at Galveston.

View it in what light we may, the New-Year's Day disaster at Galveston, of which we yesterday presented a full account from our correspondent at Galveston Bay, is about the most disgraceful stain which has been put upon our arms during the whole progress of this war. The capture of the town by the rebels was bad enough; but when, at the same time, we hear of the boarding and seizure of one United States war vessel—the blowing up of another—and the ignominious flight of the rest, before two or three pasteboard Mississippi steamboats piled up with cotton bales and manned by musketeers, the measure of the nation's shame and anger is filled to overflowing.

Of course, nobody is to blame. What if our Admirals and Generals, as a sort of New-Year's frolic, do lose us a town, a couple of war vessels, any quantity of arms, ammunition and public stores, along with three whole companies of volunteers and a number of Texan refugees, all murdered in cold blood? We shall only have a brief two or three days of public complaint, a few plausible excuses and explanations from the guilty parties and from Washington, and the offenders—if such there be—will be given a *carte-blanche* to go and repeat their performances elsewhere.

But let us look at this thing a moment. Galveston, built on an island, is connected with the main land by a railroad bridge, spanning across the bay on piles. This bridge has been, and was known to be, *protected by a strong rebel battery at each end*. The railroad leading across the bridge is the trunk road of no fewer than five other railroads, all concentrating at Houston. Any one looking at a map can see that, by means of these railroads, all the rebel forces within 150 miles could, in the shortest possible time, be massed on Galveston Island. Any one at all practically acquainted with that part of the country knows that there *is* no other point, on the whole range of the Texan coast, where forces can be so easily concentrated from the interior upon the seaboard, as at Galveston. It is equally well known that nowhere on the coast of Texas (not even excepting Sabine City) can so many insurmountable obstacles be presented to any army marching into the interior, as they would find in starting inland from any point on Galveston Bay, *owing to the boggy nature of the ground, the rivers and river bottoms, and the facility with* which a retreating enemy could destroy behind them the countless wooden bridges, viaducts and trestle work of the railroads in that section. The rebels, knowing full well the value to them of a position where they could easily concentrate upon us, but where we could not attempt to follow them, selected Galveston as their battle-ground, and we, with our usual politeness, acted in conformity with their wishes.

In view of these facts, what will be thought of the absurdity of wasting powder and balls upon a town of no military value to us, and which could have been hermetically sealed by a single little iron-clad located off Bolivar or Fort Point? Or, having seized the place, why did we not, at the time, destroy that railroad bridge and the batteries defending it? What can be said of the military sagacity that could have sent men in driblets to a place like Galveston, when—so long as that bridge and batteries were standing—even if all the forces ordered there could have simultaneously landed, they must have been still at the mercy of the enemy?

There is a point further down on the Texan coast whence our forces *could* march into the interior, and whence the enemy could *not* concentrate upon us at a moment's notice; where the rebels are known to be helpless in moral and physical resources, while we are strong in thousands of loyal hearts now praying for our advent—where a real *live* General could, with one quarter of the forces now idling their time away in the Gulf, rally around him the down-trodden freemen of all Western Texas, fall like an avalanche upon Austin and San Antonio, and redeem territory enough for three or four new Free States. That place is *Fort Brown*, at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

But as this would promise sure and speedy success,—as it happens to be the only route into Texas not rendered impassable by bogs and quagmires surpassing the Chickahominy,—as it might cut in two the rebel army, interrupt the trade with and through Mexico, by which rebellion has hitherto been kept alive, and perhaps frustrate the designs of foreign potentates in our territories, of course it would be foolish to attempt it.

As the rebels infinitely prefer being attacked where they are best prepared to repel us, by all means let us humor them as we have all along been doing. Let us again move against Galveston, and after valiantly bombarding it so as to cover our shame in a gunpowder cloud of glory, let us take a bee line to the interior from there, or across the swamps of Louisiana, (after reducing Vicksburgh and Port Hudson;) for those are just the only two routes by which nothing short of an alligator would ever think of approaching Texas.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT THE CABINET.

An Unpleasant Interview Between New-Yorkers and the President.

The Missouri Emancipation Scheme.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

CABINET CHANGES URGED.

A Committee, consisting of Mayor Opdyke, and other politically and financially influential New-Yorkers, is said to have waited on the President yesterday, to urge upon him certain Cabinet changes as essential to the salvation of the country. The interview is said to have been unpleasant, the President distinctly avowing his belief that the Government was better informed as to the necessities of the country than outsiders could be, no matter how able or intelligent. This affair is mixed up with a select Republican caucus of members of the House, having in view the same objects, and said to have been instigated by Mr. Greeley, but in which everybody is also said to be pledged to a secrecy which we have made no effort to penetrate. It adjourned to Tuesday.

THE FINANCES.

Messrs. Spaulding, Hooper and Horton, the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, had an interview yesterday with Secretary Chase, to confer with him in regard to measures of finance. The Secretary suggested the repeal of the limitation and convertibility clauses, and the omission of the seventh and eighth sections of the bill reported of the Committee of Ways and Means to the House. The Sub-Committee have had no conference since, but will report these suggestions to the Committee at its meeting to-morrow morning. It is believed that the suggestions of the Secretary will be adopted in regard to convertibility and limitation, and that if this is done, the bill of Mr. Hooper will not be urged in the House.

CHEERING NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The State Department is in receipt of intelligence of the most cheering nature from abroad in regard to our foreign relations.

MISSOURI EMANCIPATION.

The House bill to aid Missouri in emancipating her slaves will be up again in the Senate to-morrow, and will probably be amended by substituting the bill of Mr. Henderson, modified in Committee by cutting down the provisional appropriation for twenty-five millions to twenty millions. In this shape the bill is understood to be acceptable to Mr. Noell, author of the House bill, and will probably pass that body.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Speaker Grow is named in connection with the Commission of Internal Revenue, when the position shall be vacated by Commissioner Boutwell, M. C. elect.

AN ITEM FROM RICHMOND.

Some of our prisoners recently released from the dungeons at Richmond, state that the utmost excitement prevailed there during the period when Burnside was preparing to attack Lee, and Banks was believed to be on his way up the James River. All the rebel troops had been sent to the front till the garrison and guards numbered considerably less than *the prisoners*, and the latter had planned a conspiracy for rising upon their keepers and seizing the city themselves. Some of the most intelligent assert positively that the plans would have been carried out had they been able to know that Gen. Banks was in *reality at hand, and that the few rebel soldiers* would have been easily overpowered and the city easily captured and held in readiness to be handed over to the National authorities, on their arrival.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Select Committee on an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York, held their first meeting on Saturday morning, for hearing parties interested. The several existing companies on the present route were represented by their Presidents, and by Mr. George Ashman, as their counsel. Mr. Ashman opened the case by a statement of the principles and considerations which ought to control the decision of the case. He was followed by Mr. Bradley, in behalf of the New-Jersey Railroad Corporation, Mr. Felton, President of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, and Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The hearings will probably continue. The points enforced are that the existing companies have abundant means and facilities for doing all that is required for the public necessities and convenience, but that the local impediments interposed in Philadelphia and Baltimore have thus far crippled their efforts to come up to the public demands. All that is now needed, they urged, is that Congress shall give these companies authority to overcome the obstructions in those cities; and the several companies give the most positive assurances to the Committee that a double track shall be laid down immediately on the whole line. There will be another hearing to-morrow.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

Dennis Barney, Co. I, 22d Massachusetts.
Sergt. E. Emerson, Co. C, 94th New-York.
John Burnham, Co. H, 17th Maine.
Robert Logan, Co. F, 51st New-York.
Franklin Hodgson, Co. K, 12th New-Hampshire.
Squire Fuller, Co. C, 128th New-York.
J. Francis, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Geo. W. Saterlee, Co. K, 34th New-York.
R. B. Reiss, Co. G, 127th New-York.
John Becker, Co. A, 10th New-Jersey.
John Kellogg, 2d New-York Artillery.
M. H. McNamee, Co. C, 4th Rhode Island.
Thomas Loomis, Co. G, 10th New-Jersey.
Justin Jones, Co. K, 111th New-York.
Charles Benjamin, Co. F, 73d New-York.
J. H. Sampson, 11th New-Hampshire.
Geo. W. Cumings, Co. D, 28th New-Jersey.
John Pelhamus, Co. E, 1st Michigan.
Geo. La Force, Co. E, 36th New-York.
Patrick Scanlon, Co. G, 63d New-York.
Hiram Ruff, Co. K, 24th Michigan.
Wm. Beecher, Co. I, 51st New-York.
Sergt. Henry B. Hill, Co. D, 27th Connecticut.
Wm. H. Rice, Co. K, 22d Massachusetts.
Stephen White, Co. D, 9th Massachusetts.
Arthur D. Collins, Co. G, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
Corp. John Hart, Co. E, 146th New-York.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

PAYMENTS TO THE ARMY.

The current error that payments to the army have been suspended, requires correction. Nearly $9,000,000 have been paid within the last ten days, and the payments of yesterday exceed $1,000,000. These payments are all made under the law passed at the last session.

THE ISSUE OF UNITED STATES NOTES.

The joint resolution, authorizing an additional [illegible]

[illegible] ... only reached the President ... signed and returned ... before Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

The New Phase of the Speakership Difficulty.

Outrageous Proceedings of the Democracy.

The Threats of Personal Violence to Mr. Callicott.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 18, 1863.

Since the adjournment of the Assembly yesterday, at which moment my hasty sketch of the [illegible] extraordinary proceedings closed, there have been numerous informal caucuses by both Union and Democratic members, but nothing has transpired materially changing the situation of affairs.

The adjournment for three days, if it does nothing more, will afford time for reflection; and with the Union members it can but strengthen them in their purpose to stand by Mr. CALLICOTT, so long as he remains in the field, and to do nothing to take him out of it not consistent with his own wishes.

With the Democratic members, time and reflection, so far from confirming them in the extreme position they have taken in opposition to Mr. CALLICOTT, will bring to them support from no quarter. The revolutionary ground they occupy is utterly untenable. In declaring their purpose, and in the manifestation of the means relied on to execute them, they have transcended every known rule, invoked the spirit of discord, threatened bloodshed, and gone to extremes, where no honorable man, who reflects or cares a straw for his reputation or responsibilities, can follow. There are members in the Democratic list of whom I have predicted that it would be impossible to hold them to the line of revolutionary policy forced upon the party in the Legislature by WOOD, DEAN, [illegible] & Co. I believe so still. The Democrats represented by the Trimmers, the Fletchers, the McLeans and others of that class, I am persuaded will not consent to be used to execute the extreme purposes of the Fernando Wood leaders; and I believe the moment has come when the Democrats of this class, who have character and a sense of propriety and justice, must draw back from the bloody designs boldly avowed by those whom they have thus far, though unwillingly, consented to follow.

Since this is the most extraordinary state of things that has ever existed in this or perhaps any other State, and since it has taken the popular branch of the Legislature to the verge of revolution, it is proper that all the circumstances should be borne in mind.

On the day of meeting, the 6th inst., the Union members proceeded to vote for Mr. SHERWOOD and the Democrats for Mr. DEAN, for Speaker of the Assembly. Sixty-three votes being cast for each of these gentlemen day after day, the voting and the dead-lock continued, until all prospect of organizing the House under that state of things was exhausted. Meanwhile, the *Atlas & Argus* gave out that, to prevent the organization would be to defeat the election of a Union United States Senator, and in effect advised that the policy of the Democrats should be to prevent the election of a Speaker. And Mr. DEAN is reported as having about the same time said, in effect, that he cared little for the honors of the Speakership if the organization could be delayed, and thereby the election of a United States Senator prevented. Indeed, the revolutionary purpose was scarcely attempted to be concealed.

In the face of this deliberately conceived plot to disfranchise the State, to prevent much needed legislation, and the infliction of a deep moral and political injury, the Union members receded from Mr. SHERWOOD, the candidate of their first choice, and transferred their votes to Mr. CALLICOTT, a Democrat who had been prominent with his party for the Speakership, who was experienced in legislation and qualified for the position. They did this, not as the result of a bargain, but simply and solely because it had become apparent that to organize at all, either the Union members must vote for a Democrat or the Democrats must vote for a Union member. Since, therefore, the Democrats had resolved and re-resolved to adhere to Mr. DEAN,—not for the purpose of an organization, but to prevent one, to prevent the election of United States Senator, as well as legislation of any kind, the Union members with the spirit of concession and regard for the public welfare that should secure for them the approbation of any right-minded man in the State, proposed to place a Democrat in the Speaker's chair, rather than this state of things should continue—and continue, even to the disfranchisement of the State in the United States Senate, and the prevention of much-needed legislation, unless they did precisely this, it would. Since the Speaker, if there was one, must be a Democrat, and since the Union members must elect him, it was to be expected, as a matter of course, that they would select a gentleman who was not only capable, but, though a Democrat, was at the same time among the least objectionable members of the Opposition. On looking through the Democratic list, Mr. CALLICOTT was found to be preferred by the greatest number of his political opponents. The declaration of the intention of the Union members to support him for the Speakership, and the expression of the hope that he would not vote against himself, but permit himself to be chosen, constituted the bargain, and the whole of the bargain, between Mr. CALLICOTT and the Union members, at which the Fernando Wood body-guard are so much shocked. So far from there being any bargain in the case, the Union members simply preferred the organization of the Legislature, with a Democratic Speaker, to the success of the plans of FERNANDO WOOD, who had thus far been successful in controlling the action of a majority of the Democratic members. This is all there is of it—the very extent of the matter.

It was perhaps but natural that the men who had been successful in controlling the Democratic caucus, who had not only avowed through the columns of the *Atlas & Argus* the revolutionary purpose of preventing the election of a Union United States Senator, and who had arranged all their plans accordingly, when these plans the very next hour were completely frustrated, should become excited, and struggle to the last. Less, perhaps, could not be expected of them. But, instead of confining themselves within boundaries beyond which men with a proper sense of their obligations could not go, and to legitimate means, they boldly threatened violence, transferred to the Assembly chamber, where calm deliberation of all questions and quiet submission to the expressed will of the majority had been the only rule of action, the tactics of the most degraded species of Ward politics, where physical might constitutes moral right, and where the minority, instead of reasonable protest, resorts to arguments of the knock-down-drag-out, and proceeds to turn the majority out of doors.

The language of threat so freely indulged in by Mr. [illegible] and Mr. MURPHY, and repeated by Mr. GOVER and Mr. [illegible], during the session of yesterday, meant, if it meant anything at all, the assassination of Mr. CALLICOTT, in case he was elected—language which derives force and significance from the presence of hundreds of bullies and bad men imported from New-York and Brooklyn, and can be defended or excused by no man who values his own reputation. With them bloody threats were frequent boastful allusions to the triumph of the Democracy and Gov. SEYMOUR, as though the election and Gov. SEYMOUR authorized the revolutionary proceedings. I do not pretend to know what connection there really existed, but that the conspirators against organization and the leaders in the work of violence and threatened assassination, seemed to feel themselves backed by the objects of their frequent allusion, was very evident.

It is useless to deny that at the adjournment on Saturday, matters were in an extremely threatening aspect. The Union members had not indulged in a single unkind word, proposed nothing not clearly legitimate; but they did propose to organize. From this purpose I do not believe they can be swerved. Their course is right, and they should not be swerved from it. There is now a principle involved far transcending the Speakership, to which they stand pledged. Let them be conciliatory as well as firm, and do nothing to exasperate. They are in the right, and the other side is in the wrong. Men want nothing better. If the question whether a fairly constituted majority shall be permitted under the appointed methods to organize, or be prevented by violence and bloody threats, must ever be tried out to the bitter end, it may as well come now as any other time—this House may as well be the scene as any future body.

RODERICK.

EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

The course of Hon. T. C. CALLICOTT in the State Assembly has created intense excitement among his supporters in the Fifth Assembly District, and, in fact, among the Democracy of the entire City of Brooklyn. Nothing else is talked of by the more active politicians, and threats are plentiful of summary proceedings on his return. There was a report on Saturday evening that some of his constituency intended to drive him out of the Ninth Ward, where he resides. A telegraphic dispatch, received at 11 o'clock that night, stated that he did not intend to come home till a Speaker was elected, and those who made the threats had no opportunity, therefore, of carrying out their purpose. A harmless effigy of CALLICOTT, duly labeled, was suspended from a pole in a lot on Pacific-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, yesterday. It being on private property, the police hesitated as to the best course to pursue, but eventually Sergeant LYNCH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, fearing that it might be the cause of a disturbance, assumed the responsibility, and cut it down. The officer was not interfered with.

THE ARKANSAS VICTORY.

The Official Report of General McClernand.

FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch is just received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
POST OF ARKANSAS, Jan. 11, 1863.

Major-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding the Department of the Tennessee:

I have the honor to report that the force under my command attacked the Post of Arkansas to-day, at one o'clock, having stormed the enemy's works. We took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand, together with all his stores, animals and munitions of war.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, effectively and brilliantly cooperated, accomplishing this complete success.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General Commanding.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. WALLACK favored his inconveniently numerous patrons with a revival of VANBRUGH and CIBBER's comedy of the "Provoked Husband," on Saturday evening, attracting to the exhumation of that delectable fossil one of the most crowded and fashionable audiences of the season. The piece is hardly known to the present generation of theatre-goers, and will not, we think, live in remembrance from its present resuscitation. Sir JOHN VANBRUGH belongs to the earliest period of English dramatic literature, when under the influence of good Queen ANNE, the stage was trying to purify itself of the licentiousness of the previous reign, and to set itself up as a monitor. The "Provoked Husband" teaches the lesson that female gamblers bring misery to their homes, and in the end are sure to estrange the affections of their husbands. Wholesome as this lesson may have been in the day when it was given, it has lost its significance now, and the homilies of *Lord Townley*, and the fashionable flippancies of his lady are alike wearisome. Of plot or intrigue there is really nothing. The analyist looks in vain for anything beyond characterization; listens with unrewarded diligence for an expression higher than a conversational commonplace. The only character that possesses vitality is that of *Lady Townley*, and it is probable that SHERIDAN, in calling her *Lady Teazle* and giving her a reasonable opportunity in the "School for Scandal," was actuated by motives of benevolence. It is certain that the two characters are almost identical. For the rest we may say briefly that the piece is long and tiresome, that it has a comic department bearing no relation with the main concern, and that the fun is the fun of clod-hoppers. Why the piece should be produced, except to add another unfortunate husband to the calendar of Mr. WALLACK's Court of Arches, we are at a loss to understand.

It answers one useful purpose, however. All the agreeable actresses of Mr. WALLACK's company are in the cast. Duty, as well as gallantry compels us to say that what success the comedy obtained was entirely due to this circumstance. The easy and fascinating dash of Mrs. HOEY as *Lady Townley*; the charming simplicity of Miss HENRIQUES as *Lady Grace*; the exuberant station of Miss MARY GANNON as *Jenny*; and the broad caricature of Miss FANNY MORANT as *Lady Wronghead*, were alike excellent. Of the gentlemen, it is only necessary to mention Mr. FISHER's performance of Lord Townley; a careful and painstaking effort, but from unavoidable causes preachey and sombre. Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND extracted all the fun that was possible out of the part of *John Moody*, and Mr. REYNOLDS in the ungrateful and inexplicable *rôle of Mr. Manly*, succeeded in doing the best that was possible under the circumstances. The comedy was put upon the stage with all Mr. WALLACK's usual care, and was admirably dressed. Whether it is worth the pains that has been bestowed upon it, is a question which we hardly think the public will hesitate to answer.

Miss BATEMAN commences an engagement at Niblo's this evening. There can be no doubt that she will reënact the series of triumphs which attended her performances early in the season at the Winter Garden. Miss BATEMAN is an artist to whom each effort of study brings new revelations of character and feeling. Cultivation with her insures progress, improvement. Admirable as were the earlier developments of her genius, its true scope and power can only be appreciated by those who know how practice and experience have expanded and matured it. It has lost little, if any, of its purity and freshness, but is softened with a mellower tone of womanly intensity and tenderness. While at Niblo's, Miss BATEMAN, besides reappearing in parts which have already secured her eulogy and fame, will have several new pieces produced expressly for her. In one of the new pieces she plays to-night. It is called "Leah, the Forsaken," and in plot and language possesses the elements which command success. In it, and in all Miss BATEMAN's personations, she will receive, as heretofore, the valuable support of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and Mr. EDWIN ADAMS.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD's engagement at Laura Keene's has been one of the most prosperous she has ever played in the City. The theatre is filled to overflowing every evening. This week, two of the most attractive pieces of her repertory—"The Actress by Daylight" and "Somebody Else"—are announced for revival. Several novelties are said to be in preparation.

Mr. COULDOCK, in the domestic drama of "The Chimney Corner," has obtained a legitimate success at the Winter Garden, and will repeat the performance every evening. Mr. DAVIDGE, in one or two scenes, fairly shares the applause with which the drama is received. Senora CUBAS, whose remarkable combat in the "French Spy" strikes terror into the souls of her soldier-strapped admirers, and whose graceful and picturesque performance of the part in all respects has won universal favor, will appear on Wednesday next in a new piece, called "Namouna, the Child of the Forest." Who would not be a forester, if such children gambled in the merry greenwood?

Mr. BARNUM positively advertises Tuesday, the 10th of February, as the wedding day of Tom Thumb and Miss LAVINIA WARREN, and declares that after that date it will be impossible for him to prevail on them to appear in public. Consequently those who fail to visit the Museum within the next three weeks will possibly never have another opportunity of beholding the handsome little lady, whom the Great Showman, with so much difficulty tempted for awhile out of the shades of private life. The General has his time almost entirely taken up with the preparations for the great event of his life; but Commodore NUTT remains to introduce Miss WARREN to the crowds who daily throng to her levées. In the dramatic way the company at the Museum appear afternoon and evening in Boucicault's celebrated drama of "The Phantom."

Mr. MARTIN, an actor, who, at Niblo's and other New-York theatres, has filled not unimportant positions with conscientiousness and ability, assumes temporary management of part of Mr. WHEATLEY's company, and with Mr. HACKETT as star, starts on a provincial tour. He opens in Springfield, Conn., this evening; New Haven to-morrow, and Hartford on Wednesday.

SHAMEFUL DESECRATION OF THE DEAD.

VULTURES IN A CHURCH VAULT.

The Way the Trustees of a Church Treat the Bodies of its Deceased Members—Excitement and Indignation Among the Surviving Friends.

An Investigation to be Had Before the City Inspector To-Day.

The wonderful mutations that have taken place upon this Island of Manhattan during the last fifteen or twenty years, consequent upon the rapid and extraordinary growth of the City, have not been confined in their effects to the living solely, but have also cast their shifting shadows down among the dark vaults of the dead. Many are the bones of ancient Burghers and modern Cits that have been dragged from their resting-place—innocently supposed to be their last—to witness the "march of improvement," and be offered up a sacrifice to the "progressive spirit of the age." Sometimes the sacrilege has seemed to be so necessary and inevitable—as in the laying out of streets avenues, &c., that it was, in a measure, excusable; at other times it has been so evidently dictated by avarice and mercenary greed, that it received, as it merited, the condemnation of every right-minded person in the community. To the latter category belongs the case now under consideration.

The residents of the west side of the town, above Canal-street, are probably aware that, for some time past, the old Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Amity and Bleecker streets, has been occupied by colored people—the former occupants, and present owners, having built them a new house of worship, further up, called the Washington-square M. E. Church; or, the "marble church in Fourth-street." Underneath the old church in Sullivan street, far down below the class-rooms in the basement, are vaults filled with the dead of the past generation, piled one upon another, to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet. There are probably within the vaults about 4,000 coffins, comprising all the burials from that church and congregation, as well as outsiders, between the years 1837 and 1849. The negro congregation, now occupying the church, have recently proposed to purchase the property, but have insisted as a preliminary condition that the dead bodies in the vaults should all be removed. Whether the natural superstition which forms so prominent a feature in the negro character, causes them to shrink from pursuing their devotions over such a mass of lifeless humanity, or whether at this eventful period in the history of their race they desire to start in their parochial career with a clear field, unincumbered by the "dead past," it is needless to inquire, and is none of our business. Suffice it to say that they insist upon a thorough clearing out of the vaults before they will purchase, and assert that they will never, under any circumstances, consent to found their new Ethiopian church upon fifteen feet of crumbling Caucasian clay.

Under these circumstances the Trustees of the marble Church in Fourth-street, who are also the Trustees of the old Church in William-street, determined to remove the bodies from the vaults and deposit them in the New-York Bay Cemetery at Bergen Point. They obtained a permit from the City Inspector and commenced their work two weeks ago. The work is being done under the Superintendence of WM. WEEKS, one of the Trustees. And here it is proper to state, that had the unpleasant job been undertaken in a proper manner, and performed in a decent way, and had proper notice been given to the friends of the deceased, the Trustees would not probably have been interfered with, and no complaint would have been made. For the sake of having the work done cheaply, however, the Trustees, instead of removing each body by itself, and preserving as far as possible its identity, commenced the job by smashing up the coffins, and emptying their contents indiscriminately into large rough boxes capable of holding from ten to fifteen bodies each. The plates are rudely torn from the coffins and thrown one side in a heap, and in numerous instances where the coffins were found to be perfectly sound, they have been chopped in pieces with an axe and their contents thrown into the large box, to save the expense of removing each coffin by itself. Our informant states that he beheld one case where the body taken from the coffin was too long for the large box, and the workmen twisted the head off to make it fit. In another case the feet were chopped off at the ankles, and in almost every instance the large box would be filled so full that the lid would not shut tight without being pressed, which was done by several brawny workmen getting upon the box and jumping up and down. In this way some 500 or 600 bodies have been packed in these boxes during the last two weeks, but none of them have yet been removed. These facts soon came to the knowledge of persons having friends buried in the vaults, and gave rise to great excitement and indignation against the trustees, who permitted such disgraceful sacrilege. It should be stated here, that, for every body deposited in these vaults, the trustees of the church charged and received from $8 to $9. It is a grave question of doubt whether the trustees have a legal right to disturb the bodies at all, but they certainly have no right to perform the work in such an indecent, shameful and outrageous manner; nor are they justified in entering upon it without first giving notice, in the widest and most public manner, to the friends of the departed. In all removals of bodies that have hitherto been made, the utmost care has been taken to preserve the identity of each, and, when this was possible, each body was buried in its new resting-place by itself.

In consequence of the unfeeling and inhuman manner in which the work has been done, thus far, several persons interested made complaints to the City Inspector, late on Saturday afternoon, and asked that the license granted to the trustees to remove the bodies be revoked, or else that they be compelled to do their work in a proper way.

The City Inspector expressed himself astounded at the statements sworn to before him, and immediately summoned the Trustees to appear before him at 12 M. on Monday, (to-day,) to answer the charges. It is expected that the investigation will bring to light the most thrilling developments. Mr. CHAS. S. HALLOCK, undertaker, of No. 266 Eighth-avenue, was the sexton of the church during the whole time that burials were made there, and has in his possession a record of the name, age, date of burial, &c., of each person deposited in the vaults. The record is of great value to those wishing to identify their friends, and may enable them to rescue their remains from the fate ordained them by their money-saving survivors, the Trustees of the church.

Large Fire at Aspinwall.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the brig *Costa Rica*, Capt. PEEL, from Aspinwall, we learn that on the night of Dec. 26, a fire broke out in the ship-chandlery store of Messrs. LAMBERT & SHANKS, on Front-street, destroying some three blocks of buildings on Front-street. Among the buildings destroyed were the Panama Railroad Company's office, Howard House, St. Charles Hotel, Aspinwall House, and several other fine edifices. The loss is estimated at upward of $300,000. The steamer *America*, from New-York, was at Aspinwall with her passengers from New-York still on board. When the *Costa Rica* sailed (Dec. 30) the steamer on the Pacific side from San Francisco had not arrived. The steamship *Champion*, which left New-York Dec. 22, had not arrived at Aspinwall.

SKATING TO-DAY.—There was grand skating yesterday, and will be more to-day. The ice on the Washington Pond, in Brooklyn, and on the Fifth-avenue Pond, in this City, is simply superb. We presume every man, woman or child, who is fortunate enough to own or to have borrowed a pair of skates, will be up and at it to-day.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Monday, Jan. 19.—Nos. 8, 36, 64, 45, 64, 92, 98, 104, 1, 55, 60.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Jan. 19.—Nos. 69 to 75 inclusive.

Over Coats
AND
HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
COR. BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

No Phrenological Lectures or Experiments until TUESDAY EVENING, at Clinton Hall. A Class of Ladies and Gentlemen will be formed for instruction in this Science on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARRIED.

HEWITT—STOKES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, assisted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, JAMES D. HEWITT, M. D., to MARY ADELAIDE, daughter of the late Henry Stokes, all of this City.

SARATSKY—LYON.—In Skaneateles, on Monday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Mr. Moyses, HERMANN A. SARATSKY, of St. Louis, to Miss VIRGINIA L. LYON. No cards.

DIED.

CHEESMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, the 16th inst., WILLIAM HENRY CHEESMAN, aged 31 years.

The funeral will be held on Monday, 19th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Mr. Henry Fairbairn, No. 35 Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further notice.

KELLY.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 18, ALFRED D. L. KELLY, son of Michael and Jane Kelly, aged 3 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2 Columbia-place, 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

PECK.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 18, ELISHA PECK, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at his late residence, No. 95 East 18th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be removed to Hartford, Conn., for interment on Tuesday morning.

ROGERS.—On Saturday morning, the 17th inst., CATHARINE BELL, relict of the late Nehemiah Rogers, Esq.

The funeral services will take place on Monday next, the 19th inst., at Trinity Church, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend at the Church without further notice.

THORNTON.—On Friday evening, Jan. 16, ADELINE, youngest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Thornton, aged 4 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 40 Elbridge-st., on Monday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 29.—Jan. 17, 1863.
35, 3, 6, 77, 44, 76, 53, 21, 2, 26, 40, 48.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 30.—Jan. 17, 1863.
45, 13, 18, 73, 71, 48, 43, 46, 24, 58, 72, 35, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

FILES—ITCHING PILES
Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Skin, by the use of
ROSSMAN'S CURE.
Itching Piles is generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing ITCHING, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.
ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N.Y., Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists.

TO JOBBERS.
The only house in America dealing in
TIES
exclusively, was established by P. F. Smith in 1854.
In announcing a change in our firm, (the withdrawal of T. A. BROUWER,) we desire to call particular attention to the largest and most attractive assortment of NECK-TIES, STOCKS, SCARFS, etc., ever offered to the trade, *at prices which will positively meet all and every kind of competition, either foreign or domestic!!*
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Old Stand, No. 36 Warren-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

D'LEVETT'S DENTIFRICE
AND LOTION
For preserving and whitening the teeth, used in his extensive Dental practice for upward of twenty years, is highly recommended. Price, 75 cents; at all druggists, and at his residence, No. 12 Waverley-place.

FLOORING—LARGE VARIETY.
BOX,
SHINGLES,
SHELVING, and a general assortment of Lumber, at wholesale and retail, by
SMITH & WILLSON,
1st-av., corner 29th-st.

BAND AND LINK BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail.
ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

TRUTH VS. FICTION.
HOW ARE YOU, CAPTAIN SEMMES?

The celebrity of Hostetter's Bitters is unparalleled. No such invigorating, refreshing and agreeable stimulant has, or can ever be compounded. It is, in fact, the first tonic in the world. Its immense popularity and extraordinary sale result from the fact that it is a pure and unadulterated article. The public know this. The proprietors have no need of resorting to fabricated letters of rebels and pirates to sustain its reputation. Their Bitters are for the world, and they are known everywhere. The bogus letter of Semmes has already been exposed. It is a shameless trick to impose upon the community. Will anybody believe such trash? No! For the information of those who have not seen this base fabrication and the way it was nailed, we republish the following correspondence:

NOW YOU SEE IT.
No. 20 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
To Mr. James M. Cross, No. 5 Bowling Green:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to an advertisement published in the New-York *Herald* of to-day, relative to a seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board of the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*. I am desirous of knowing whether or not there was such a shipment on board of your vessel, and whether it was really seized as represented. As I am a regular shipper of large quantities of goods by your line, I am deeply interested in knowing whether my goods will run such risks. I have now on hand several packages to ship, and I await your answer to guide me in my future action. Respectfully, yours, D. S. MARVIN.

NOW YOU DON'T!
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC S. S. LINE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
Mr. D. S. Marvin, No. 20 Cedar-st:

DEAR SIR: Yours of to-day's date is received, calling my attention to an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* relative to the seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board the steamship Ariel, by the Confederate privateer Alabama.

I presume you address me on the subject, instead of the agent of the Line, Mr. D. B. Allen, from the fact that, as Purveyor of the Line, I have made several purchases from you of Hostetter's Bitters, for bar stores of the steamer.

There were no goods of any kind on board the Ariel, December 4, consigned to M. Cordova & Son, Panama.

There were in the bar of the steamer several bottles of Hostetter's Bitters, and judging from the quantity sold, they are a favorite beverage among those who travel through tropical climates. The Ariel's cargo was not disturbed by the Confederates, with the exception of one or two cases of boots and shoes, which were minus only a few pairs. From these facts, you and the public can judge whether the advertisement referred to is a fabrication or not. Very respectfully,
JAMES M. CROSS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

The passengers on board the unfortunate *Ariel* unite in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and urbanity of Capt. Semmes while his prisoners of war; but the following letter which he dispatched to this City is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility, humor and politeness yet published:

CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA, Dec. 8, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I regret to inform you that the twelve cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Ariel, consigned to H. Cordova & Son, Panama, will not be likely to reach their destination, having been transferred to my vessel. Having procured one case while at the Island of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital room and in curing the scurvy, was such as to render it too desirable an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evidently intended for the South from the name Plantation. Rest assured, Sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel likely to cross my path, with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,
RAPHAEL SEMMES.

The undersigned are exceedingly obliged to the gallant Captain for such a capital advertisement, and will assure him that, should he happen to visit Fort Lafayette, we will endeavor to reciprocate his politeness with cases of S. T.—1860—X., warranted to cure the same.

The above is but a sample of the miscellaneous and widespread fame of the Plantation Bitters. No article before ever performed so many cures, or gave such perfect satisfaction. They are just the thing for the weak, debilitated and careworn of all ages and conditions of life, acting as a gentle stimulant and thorough tonic.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F.Y.S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 405 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1819.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000.
THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$67,562 15
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c.	274,008 66
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,495 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	887,380 00
United States Securities at market value	478,277 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	112,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,260 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c.	983,887 00
New-York Life and Trust and U.S. Trust Co.	40,356 00
Total	$3,[illegible]
Liabilities	175,[illegible] 77

New-York Agency, No. 62 Wall-st.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 Murray Street.

SLEEVE BUTTONS
AND STUDS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. At
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE!—THE SECOND great meeting at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1863. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Theodore Tilton, Esq., T. Morris Chester, Esq., and Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. The meeting will be enlivened with music by the Colored Brass Band, of Morristown, N. J., consisting of 12 pieces, Mr. David Huff, leader. John Peterson, Esq., will preside. Tickets 15 cents. Doors open at 6; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE DANGER of wearing second-hand clothing, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper depôts, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CREDITORS OF THE MOZART REGIMENT, or those having bills against it, paid or unpaid, who were told the bills would not be signed unless they paid a party a percentage, will further the ends of justice by sending particulars to COLONEL, Herald Office.

A CARD.
The subscriber takes pleasure in gratefully acknowledging on behalf of the Dry Goods Clerk's Early Closing Association the following generous contributions to its funds:
William B. Roberts, No. 323 Bowery .... $[illegible]
Thomas H. Gaynor, No. [illegible] Broadway .... [illegible]
B. EVERETT OSGOOD, Secretary.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Will leave Jersey City daily, at 5:30 P. M.,
FOR
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT WEST.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.
Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.
For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c. please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 548 Broadway, and 27th-st. depot.

FROM MR. J. H. JACKSON,
Well-known throughout Delaware County, N. Y.
CHERRY, Dec. 5, 1862.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: This certifies that my wife has used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the lungs, with the most satisfactory results.
About six years since she was attacked with a difficulty of the lungs and stomach, spitting of blood, &c., accompanied by great soreness, and was thought by all to be in a dangerous condition.
She was under the care of a skillful physician for more than a year, and afterward tried many of the most popular cough remedies, but she received no permanent relief until WISTAR'S BALSAM was used, a few bottles of which restored her to her usual health.
I would add that this Balsam has been used by other members of my family, and I can truly say that I know of no other cough remedy in which I have so much confidence.
I would recommend WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY to all in need of a safe and reliable cure for coughs, colds or any other diseases of the throat and lungs.
J. H. JACKSON.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH,
R. T. TRALL, M. D., Editor and Proprietor.
This is the best and cheapest Medical Monthly ever published, and emphatically a
HEALTH JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE.
One Dollar a Year—Ten Cents a Copy.
The topics discussed in the January number: The New Gymnastics; Debates of the British Scientific Association; Chemistry and Physiology; Physiological Taxicology; Man and the Gorilla; The Temperance Cause; Alcoholic Medication; What Killed Prince Albert? Why did Mitchell and Hoffman die? Cholera Morbus; Diarrhœa in the Army; Common Colds; Treatment of Diphtheria; Famine in England; The London Lancet on Vegetarianism; Two Hundred Thousand Invalids; Health Maxims for the Soldiers, (invaluable;) Rum in the Army; Life in an English Water-Cure; Preservation of the Teeth; Bantam Men; Hygienic Physicians Denounced by the Soldiers; The Hygienic Therapeutic College; with a variety of entertaining and instructive miscellany for the million.
May be ordered through the news agents. Subscriptions also received by
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT!
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
IN
BURNSIDE'S ARMY,
at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Windmill Point, and other places in the vicinity, should be sent by the
HARNDEN EXPRESS, 74 BROADWAY,
as they charge only half rates. The United States Government permits them to send to the various army corps and to the troops whose headquarters are at
WASHINGTON,
Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, Fredericksburgh, New-Orleans and other places.
Expresses sent daily at 12.30, 1.30 and by their great special through train at 5 P. M.

CONSUMPTION,
DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," which is considered one of the most useful productions of modern times. Accompanying this is a prescription for the permanent eradication of Fits and Dyspepsia. It also gives a new method of curing Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Obstinate Coughs, &c. Both Treatise and Prescription will be sent free to all who will address the author as above, inclosing a stamp for return postage.

FOR NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will dispatch the next Express to the abovenamed points, on or about Jan. 20.
Soldiers' packages, as usual, taken at "half rates."
Shippers wishing to engage room for freight on the Company's new steamship
MARY SANFORD,
can do so, on application at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS.
Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the ascarides or Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and a most valuable cathartic, where physic is required, especially for children, and always safe.
C. HERVEY, Sole Proprietor. Address HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, General Agents. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

"BROOKLYN'S POOR."—THE BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR has now entered upon its nineteenth year. With a thorough organization, a settled policy, and an ample experience, it has unequaled facilities for the prompt and discreet application of the charities intrusted to its hands.
Seventy-two of Brooklyn's most esteemed and honored names compose its Board of Council and of Trust. A band of one hundred and fifty visitors—your neighbors, well known, above reproach, self-devoted, in darkness or in storm—thread every street, and call at every door.
As to its principles, this Association seeks out the worthy, hopeful, but retiring poor, who, crushed by sudden misfortune, might yet be able to stand if once lifted to their feet. To the suddenly bereaved, including the families of our patriot soldiers, it offers aid for the exigencies of the present hour—counsel and efforts for obtaining honorable employment for the future. To thousands of such it has proved, and will continue to prove a ministering angel of mercy.
May not such an Association claim of every citizen, recognition and support, as the almoner of the City's bounties? Shall its agents refuse the morsel of bread or the pittance of coal to the thousands who suffer in secret, because Brooklyn ignores her own accredited instrumentalities of alms-giving?
Citizens! Instead of the paltry sum of $7,000 doled out by this great and opulent City, nothing less than twice this sum is this year demanded through us, as well by the citizens' own self-respect as by the absolute needs of those dependent on us. Receive kindly, then, the brother, who for the love of the Master and no other motive, going from house to house, calls at your door in behalf of this noble charity.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
PRESIDENT.
GEORGE HALL .... No. 9 Court-st.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
CALEB BARSTOW .... No. 20 Sands-st.
T. G. FANNING .... No. 60 Henry-st.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN .... No. 45 Pierrepont-st.
A. A. LOW .... Corner Montague and Pierrepont-places.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH .... No. 4 Carroll-place.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Isaac H. Frothingham, No. 24 Remsen-st.
John J. Studwell, No. 24 Monroe-place.
Arthur W. Benson, No. 154 Columbia-st.
William Poole, No. 262 Atlantic-st.
Richard P. Buck, No. 18 Livingston-st.
Reuben W. Ropes, No. 117 Joralemon-st.
Henry Messenger, No. 43 Willow-st.
Stephen Crowell, No. 286 Fulton-st.
TREASURER.
Henry Sheldon .... No. 62 Willow-st.
Office No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York.
RECORDING SECRETARY.
Joseph B. Paine .... No. 148 Oxford-st.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.
Rev. Samuel Bayliss, No. 22 Court-st., Washington Building, Room No. 4, first story.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
FIRST WARD—Edward P. Bowen, Gordon L. Ford, Geo. G. Spencer, N. G. Burgess, E. E. Hurd.
SECOND WARD—D. T. Leverich, Richard S. Williams, Abm. Inslee, S. L. Eyre, Edward Gray.
THIRD WARD—A. D. Wheelock, A. A. Lewis, A. Fitzgerald, J. S. Hutchinson, Alfred H. Porter.
FOURTH WARD—E. Kingsley, Joel Brown, George Kissam, J. D. Mason, William Speed.
FIFTH WARD—John Aviila, Isaac Reeves, Aaron Stover, A. W. Hendrickson, James DeRevere.
SIXTH WARD—Rev. Samuel Bayliss, A. T. Baldwin, J. Van Riper, James Horgan, Charles H. Parsons.
SEVENTH WARD—John Rhodes, S. H. Peters, Charles Holt, Henry Tracy, E. H. Cornwall.
EIGHTH WARD—H. R. Fletcher, Joseph Coffin, W. H. Williams, Ira A. Kimball, James Sharkey.
NINTH WARD—Carson Brevoort, Isaac Brinkerhoff, John N. Phelps, William Cutter, James Lewis.
TENTH WARD—Jona Chase, C. C. Smith, George H. Nichols, S. A. Sawyer, William T. Doubleday.
ELEVENTH WARD—Nathan T. Beers, F. C. Kirby, William M. Muchmore, Charles S. Messenger, Wm. Edsall.

BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others connected with the Burnside Army, at Aquia Creek, Falmouth and Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of the soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of Liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The company, regiment and division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington and other points at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway,
No. 548 Broadway,
27th-st. Depot.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throats, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the fifteen years it has been before the public. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

MACKPELAH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held in the Lecture-room of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., when the usual election for Trustees will take place.
R. GLASSFORD, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable English girl, as chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go as nurse. Apply at No. 172 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a highly respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; the best of references given. Call at No. 84 West 34th-st., first floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing, or as waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do housework in a small family; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Apply at No. 252 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT lady woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands the business in all its branches—pastry, soups, jellies, game and soups; understands the French and American style of cooking; does the coarse washing. Wages $10 per month. No objection to a respectable boarding-house. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, ECONOMIZING WOMAN wants a place as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, besides pastry and baking; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in a private family as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the washing, if required. Can give the best of City reference, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a steady and most respectable woman, who is a first-class cook, either in a boarding-house, hotel, or restaurant; will be found to be a most experienced woman, and thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. Apply, or address Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A PROTESTANT woman is desirous of a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best testimonials as to character and capability; has lived eight years in one place. Apply for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., second floor, near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, situations by two respectable girls—one as a first-rate cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to country or City; the best of references given. Apply at No. 113 3d-av., between 7th and 8th sts., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable middle-aged girl, a situation as plain cook or laundress in a small private family; has the best City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an obliging, trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; respectful, economical and neat; can be highly recommended; wages moderate; either City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and trustworthy girl as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; has lived out many years in first-class families, to whom she refers, and will be found a neat and thoroughly competent servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 29 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, who is competent for her duties, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; is a good cook, first-rate baker and excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country; has good references. Call at No. 370 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, tidy young girl wishes a situation in a respectable family as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 28th-st., second story, front rooms, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to work out by the day or week, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good reference. Call at No. 96 West 36th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted by a respectable, hardworking girl, to do general housework; is of neat appearance and willing disposition; not afraid of work and can wash and iron well; refers to the last place she has lived; will hire at moderate wages. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 29 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID AND NURSE.—AN active young woman wants a place as lady's maid and nurse; understands hair-dressing perfect, and can take charge of a baby from its birth; would travel with a family; has best city references. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-pl., bet. 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as nurse, who fully understands the care of a baby; can do plain sewing, or would be willing to wash for the baby; is willing and obliging; a home more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman, as nurse, who has had 14 years' experience, and can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness, and has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 567½ Broadway.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, by a respectable Protestant girl; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 117 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; makes shirts; all styles of family sewing; quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; trims in style. Will take $7 a month; $8 a week. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—A competent person wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress or lady's maid. Would take care of grown children. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes. Best City reference. Call at 162 West 35th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for a Danish Protestant person; has lived with her some time; can speak English and German; as seamstress and to take care of children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 163 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., for two days.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TO all respectable and well recommended girls for city and country, and in every capacity of domestic work, of all nations and professions, will notice that they can be well suited with good situations in city and country, and high wages, by applying immediately at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Girls will please notice that no pains will be spared in selecting good situations for them according to their capability, and will meet with every respect due to them in this office; three smart German girls wanted immediately. A lady in attendance.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING GOOD servants, and all servants wanting good situations, will do well to call at the old office, No. 149 Grand-st., where employers have been well served, and the servants have obtained the best situations, for the past twenty years. First-class servants wanted; a good waitress for a small private family also.

LADIES CAN BE SUITED WITH THE best of help at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, 14 4th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family; knows the care of horses, and can drive; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., basement door.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation for his coachman. He is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Any gentleman or lady in want of a trustworthy young man will do well by calling on or addressing W. C. C., No. 36 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED FOR an Englishman as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business. Address PHILIP SPEYER & CO., No. 75 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, as coachman and groom, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, and a man who can milk a cow; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate for the Winter. Address C. W., Box No. 216 Times Office.

AS FARM HAND.—WANTED, A SITUATION on a farm, by a young American, who understands general farming. Address on Monday and Tuesday YOUNG FARMER, Box 208 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of grounds, and can take charge of any gentleman's place. Address N. B., Box No. 204 Times Office, for three days. The best of references.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED BY SINGLE MAN a situation; is a Protestant; can take care of horses and drive, and milk cows. Call or address for two days at No. 23 [illegible]-st., in the rear, third floor; good references.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS traveler, salesman, or buyer, by a man of several years' experience in the City, and could influence a good class of trade. Address E. B., Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED a situation by a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery; is a first-rate hand over horses; his wife is a first-rate hand over milk and butter. The best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 Times Office, for three days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable man, of long experience in the care of carriages and horses; is a good and careful driver and can be highly recommended. Address F. HENRY, at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or Box No. 136 Times Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 21 years of age, a situation as light porter in a wholesale store. Satisfactory reference given. Address J. W. Box No. 214, Times Office.

AS VALET.—TO A GENTLEMAN TRAVELING to any part by a young man brought up for the medical profession, or as companion, &c., to an invalid gentleman. Testimonials, &c. Address T., box 190 Times office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business in every respect; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE man and his wife are desirous of meeting with a situation in the country, where they can have a small cottage to themselves; the man is a good farmer, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the woman can milk, make butter, &c. Apply at No. 136 East 25th-st., corner of 2d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the *Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if* in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for business purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.

All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of the ordinance.

The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.

THOMAS STEVENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Sewer in Downing-street, from the sewer in Bedford-street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West-street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 6, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, S. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

[illegible], IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 808 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Wall Tents and Flies.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Wall Tent Poles and Pins.
Hospital Tent Poles and Pins.
Common Tent Poles and Pins.

To conform in all respects to the specifications in this office, and to be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which certain portions of the number bid for can be delivered. A proper guarantee must accompany the proposals.

The privilege of rejecting any portion or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the public service, is reserved by the United States.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TRANSFER OFFICE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 8th January, 1863.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST REMAINING unclaimed on New-York State Stock, prior to 31st December, 1861, published under resolutions of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of 23 January, 1863.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Year.	Qr.	Name of Holder.	Residence.	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
1817	July	Jos. Blackwell	Unknown	600 00	$10 50
		Robt. & Jas. Dogan, Ex'rs of R. Morris	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	Elizabeth Mulligan	"	[illegible]	1 50
1818	Jan	Same	"	[illegible]	1 50
	April	Benj. Huntington	"	[illegible]	1 50
		Elizabeth Mulligan	"	[illegible]	1 50
1819	July	Jas. Fairlie, Clerk Supreme Court	New-York	708 00	10 62
		Abraham O. Stansbury	Unknown	2,600 00	[illegible]
1820	April	William Harrison	"	78 80	1 20
1823	Jan	Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	50,000 00	671 46
	April	Jas. Milnor	"	1,050 00	15 00
		Wm. G. Buckner	"	100 00	1 25
		Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	50,000 00	[illegible]
	July	Same	"	50,000 00	[illegible]
1824	Jan	Thos. S. Bailey	"	400 00	5 00
		Same	"	400 00	5 00
		Same	"	300 00	3 75
1825	Jan	Ira Moody	"	700 00	8 75
	April	Elisha Skinner	"	2,700 00	40 50
	Oct	Phebe Ann Willis	"	1,500 00	22 50
1826	Jan	Abraham O. Stansbury	"	3,600 00	[illegible]
	April	Wm. G. Buckner	"	774 21	[illegible]
1827	Oct	Adam Corrie	"	7,000 00	87 50
1829	April	J. L. & S. Joseph & Co.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	Virginie Le Tour	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1830	April	Samuel Miller	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Henry Pope	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	John Salmon	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1832	Jan	Frances P. Suston	"	1,000 00	15 00
1833	Jan	L. C. Hamersley, President	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	Fred. C. Havemeyer, Trustee	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1835	April	Henry Pope	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	2,400 00	[illegible]
	July	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	Francisco Alayde Hernandez, Adm'r	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Garrett Williamson	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1837	April	John Warren	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Sally St. John	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	Thomas Waller	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Henry Swell	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Nicholas José Guiseres	"	415 79	[illegible]
1838	Jan	Henry Swell	"	380 00	4 75
	April	James Cunningham	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Rev. Henry Venn	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Thomas Tompkinson	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1839	Jan	John J. Blauvelt	"	1,323 05	[illegible]
1840	July	Nelson D. Phillips	"	750 00	[illegible]
1841	Oct	Newbar August	"	1,000 00	15 00
1843	April	Thomas Harrison, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Alfred Smith	"	10,000 00	175 00
		Mrs. Ursula VanRader	"	500 00	6 25
	July	Thomas Gilbert	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1844	Jan	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1845	April	Henry Barclay, Trustee	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	James P. Miller	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1846	Jan	John Wells	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	April	Julia De Forest	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		J. W. Hughes, Exr	"	1,000 00	17 50
		Catharine Smart	"	1,000 00	12 50
		John Wells	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1848	Jan	Sylvanus Bedell	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Phebe Davis	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	James McCabe	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Peter Hanley	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1849	Jan	George Dubois	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Antoine Kymar	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	April	R. B. Haines	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Henry Onderdonk, Jr.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Same	"	[illegible]	2 50
	Oct	D. W. Tomlinson, Pres't (Int. from 22d Sept. 1849)	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1851	July	Charles J. Primavisi, Jr.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1852	Jan	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	April	J. S. de Beaulieu	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Charles J. Primavisi, Jr.	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	Charles K. Graham	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1853	April	C. A. Smith, widow	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		J. R. Suydam	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	F. M. Butler, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1854	April	Servant Guillaume and August Devienne	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		F. M. Butler, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	Jan	Peter C. Butler	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	J. H. Cameron and W. S. Masters, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Sarah G. Hewison	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		D. B. Tucker, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		F. A. A. Fowle	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
1856	April	James Potter, in trust	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	James Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
1857	April	William Shoemaker	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Betsey Wooley	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	July	Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	Sup't B'k'g Dep't St. N. Y., in trust for Ontario County Bank	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Same	"	20,000 00	275 00
		Rebecca Hewlett	"	1,000 00	12 50
1858	Jan	Mary Lowndes	"	[illegible]	10 50
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	100 00	1 25
	April	George Hewlett	"	1,000 00	12 50
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	100 00	1 25
		Prime & Co.	New-York	1,000 00	12 50
	July	Alida Loopuyt	Unknown	5,000 00	62 50
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		W. C. Sill, Trustee	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Oct	Wm. H. St. John	"	3,000 00	37 50
1859	April	Theophile Ferrier Levayer	"	2,700 00	33 75
		Eveline R. Roederer, wife Levayer	"	4,300 00	53 75
	July	Andrew Geraline	"	600 00	7 50
		Jas. Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
	Oct	R. C. Martin	Albany	100 00	1 25
		Eveline R. Roederer, wife Levayer	Unknown	4,300 00	53 75
		Oliver P. Woodford	"	600 00	7 50
1860	April	M'g't Chesebrough	N. Y.	600 00	7 50
		Same	"	14,500 00	217 50
		David A. Demarest	N. J.	5,000 00	75 00
		Jas. Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	Unknown	4,000 00	60 00
	July	Same		4,000 00	60 00
		Supt. Ins. Dept. St. N. Y., in trust for Home L. Ins. Co.	Albany	1,000 00	12 50
1861	Jan	Joshua Hendricks	N. Y.	500 00	7 50
		George Wardner	Unknown	700 00	10 50
	April	Auditor State of Illinois, in trust for Pamet Bank	Illinois	2,000 00	30 00
		Peter Richards, Jr., Exec'r	Unknown	4,000 00	70 00
		James C. Stodder	"	2,000 00	30 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
	July	Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
	Oct	Miss Charlotte Austin	"	1,500 00	22 50
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
		G. W. Patterson, Jr.	"	2,500 00	37 50
		Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1862.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK having expired, notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 331 of the Laws of 1850, that a final Dividend of One (1) Per Cent. has been declared upon the original amount of notes deposited (as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank,) payable on presentation of the said certificates, properly indorsed, at the Department, within six months from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1860, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 109 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 432 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19. Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1863.—*The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for* three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER OF BOTH classes of the Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co. will be opened at Room No. 8, No. 25 William-st., on MONDAY next, the 19th inst.

H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK, 16th January, 1863.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES, of all denominations, bought at a small discount, by MATSON & ROBINSON, Brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. The highest price paid for specie.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

No. 25 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

D. M. SEAMAN, (FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.,) would inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 35 Wall-st. He will attend to the auction and private sales of real estate, Insurance and Bank stocks, &c., on favorable terms. Also, to the renting of houses and stores, collection of rents, and negotiation of loans on mortgage. Securities also bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Wm. V. Brady, Hon. Clarkson Crolius,
Adrian H. Muller, Esq., David Seaman, Esq.,
Messrs. Wm. C. Gilman & Son, Messrs. Wm. & J. O'Brien.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,

(Late with A. H. Muller,) No. 35 Wall-st.

FIRST CLASS INSURANCE STOCKS

Wanted by

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,

No. 35 Wall-st.

(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,

Jan. 8, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

WANTED.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE CO. STOCK.
COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. STOCK.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. STOCK.
HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. STOCK.
AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 33 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$70,000

TO LOAN AT SIX PER CENT.,

On first-class City or Country productive property for a term of years. Apply to

R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

WANTED,

CITIZEN'S GAS LIGHT COMPANY STOCK,

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING, J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS, BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL K. FOSTER, MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS, EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY, ALFRED F. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD, JOSEPH F. SANXAY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company.—Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1890, the payment of the principal of so many of the above named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
1873 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per ct. Certificates.
Demand Notes, for duties.

AND

AMERICAN GOLD,

BY

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

VETERANS OF 1812.—ALL PERSONS, MALE and female, who having made claims on the State for the use of clothing and arms in the war of 1812, '13 and '14, will please call at the Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place, second door from Chambers-st. Also, those that hold the certificates will hear of something to their advantage.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1863, at their Banking House, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

GOLD AND SILVER UNITED STATES Demand Notes and all kinds of Government securities bought and sold, at the best rates, by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.

JOHN B. MURRAY,

No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, A BOY 15 to 16 years of age; must write a good hand, and spell correctly; one who resides with his parents preferred; unexceptionable references as to honesty and good character will be required. Address, with references, stating where last employed, and salary received, Z. Z., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

A BOY WANTED.—AN ACTIVE BOY WANTED, in a dry goods commission house; one who resides with his parents in this City preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,333, New-York Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN—*one who knows something about gardening preferred.* Call on THOMAS SMITH, No. 122 Fulton-st., on Monday, before 10 A. M.

A LAD.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT lad, of 15 to 16 years of age; one residing in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. B. & CO., Box No. 1,918 Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted immediately, a Protestant laundress; also, a Protestant chambermaid and seamstress for a private family; they must have good testimonials from their last employers. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED—A PROTESTANT Laundress. Apply with references at No. 25 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waiter, with the best of City references. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 86 5th-av., corner 10th-st.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly conversant with the retail book and stationery business. State references and with whom last employed—without these particulars the application will receive no attention—Box No. 3,286 Post-office.

TO EMPLOYERS—SITUATIONS WANTED.—Employers will please notice that they can be suited with first-class female servants of all nations, and with good reference, and all capacities of domestic work in City and country. Good situations more of an object than high wages for the Winter. Some of those having from 1 to 7 years' reference, full satisfaction can be given for their honesty and capability. No pains are spared to secure the best help, and all orders are strictly attended to. Employers please favor us with a call. A lady in attendance. Apply at the Select Female Employment Agency, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Please mark the number.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO INTRODUCE A new article to retail country trade. Apply at No. 9 Spruce-st., room No. 4. Agents wanted in every town. Address O. BECKLEY, as above, inclosing red stamp for answer.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CLOAK MAKERS. *Also girls accustomed to braiding.* Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st., (9th-st. door.)

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; also a chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing and do light waiting. Apply at No. 67 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. APply at No. 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the [illegible] generally. JAMES A. [illegible]

DIVIDENDS

[illegible] DIVIDEND.

OFFICE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 132 Broadway.

This Company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 1st day of February next. Also, an Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash, on the Scrip of 1861, and a cash dividend to stockholders of Five per Cent., payable on demand. All free from Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SALTERLEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASURER be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 23d inst., and be reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 26 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 20th inst.

S. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax,) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.

GEO. B. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 14, '63.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-laws, for the last six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE CORN EXchange Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank.

The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 3d proximo.

JAMES J. DAY, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIdend, at the rate of Six per cent. (free from Government tax,) on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on amounts over $500, will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY, 21st of January. No. 1 3d-av.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

Dec. 31, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 19.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order

GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 6, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCK HOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

ARCTIC INSURANCE CO., No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free from Government tax.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of *Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax,* has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1863.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Friday, 16th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 per Cent.—free from Government tax—payable to the New-York Shareholders at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after 20th inst.

A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 32 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per Cent., *payable to the New-York Stockholders* on demand, at the Bank of America.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFIED CHECK drawn on the Bank of the State of New-York, by DAN MARVIN, dated Jan. 15, 1863, to the order of EUNICE P. MOODY, (but not indorsed,) for the sum of $2,745 83, and numbered 673. The above reward will be paid on returning the check to D. & H. C. MARVIN, Attorneys, No. 37 William-st., New-York. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or receiving this check, as payment of the same has been stopped.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, IN THE WINTER Garden Theatre, or going from there to Bleecker-st., a ladies' GRAY FUR CAPE. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. O. HARGER, New-York *Times* Publication-office, or addressing to him a note, stating where the finder can be seen.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, IN THE WINTER Garden Theatre, or going from there to Bleecker-st., a ladies' GRAY FUR COLLAR. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. O. HARGER, New-York *Times* Publication-office, or addressing to him a note, stating where the finder can be seen.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1863.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, on all sums which have remained on deposit, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M.

[illegible], President.

JOHN S. [illegible], Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

JOHN McLEAN, MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-Presidents.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th-av. and 26th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUGUSTUS F. [illegible], Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under, and [illegible] per cent. on larger deposits.

Deposits made on or before January 20, will draw interest from January 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.

JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from [illegible] to [illegible] o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable, free of tax, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a Semi-annual Interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, in sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. over $1,000, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, free from Government tax. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 267 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st.—The usual Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors (free from Government tax,) on and after Monday, January 19, 1863. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 2 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest at once. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a Public Park or place, between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 5 Wall Street, in this City, on or before the 18th day of February, 1863. SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of March, 1863. THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth Street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth Street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the tenth and eleventh Avenues. Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth Street and one hundred and tenth Street and the fifth and eighth Avenues." FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the *Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term* thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Friday, the 20th day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH, MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 13, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.

JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as Merchants and Commission Agents at Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, under the firm of STITT, COUBROUGH & CO., and at New-York in the United States of America, under the firm of JOSEPH STITT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSEPH STITT, WM. KAY COUBROUGH.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS is terminated by the death of George F. Bowman. The surviving partners will continue the Domestic Commission Business at No. 42 Park-place and No. 45 Barclay-st., under the firm of STONE, BLISS & FAY.

WM. W. STONE, ROBERT BLISS, SIGOURNEY W. FAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO. is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG, JOHN H. SIEGRIST, EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

MY BROTHER, LEWIS A. STREIT, HAS no interest in my business from this date, which will in future be carried on under the name of SAMUEL STREIT & CO. SAMUEL STREIT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of Hawes & Hurd, is this day dissolved by limitation. GEO. E. HAWES, W. W. HURD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1863.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The annual meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. Officers' election for ensuing year, &c. F. W. ENGS, President.

G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, [illegible] edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes; [illegible] the author's unequaled Paris and London [illegible]. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., [illegible], No. 121 Nassau-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

[illegible] with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE [illegible]. In a retrospective view of its uniformly good results; in a retrospective view of its successful practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "stricture" that has not been extirpated promptly by this INFALLIBLE. [illegible] in use for the cure of this disease almost invariably produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity! [illegible] do not patronize quack doctors or quack [illegible]. Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Use this INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects. [illegible] H. G. OAKLEY, No. [illegible] Park-row, [illegible] and S. CAMPBELL, corner [illegible]. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States, J. S. BAKER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Leight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure [illegible] from one to three days. Established in [illegible]. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for [illegible] irregularities. The above remedies sent by [illegible]. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage [illegible] receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, hindrance [illegible] change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all other physicians. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere may [illegible] a cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his [illegible] convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habits, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 10 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains full directions for the [illegible] of every kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by [illegible] Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for [illegible] legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual [illegible] they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Leight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES [illegible] youth in four days. Restores manhood to [illegible] shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York [illegible]. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The [illegible] knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

WARD'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS [illegible] medicine, prepared by Dr. J. T. Stratton, [illegible] supplied to the trade by F. C. WELLS & CO., General Agents, No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button; English); rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $275. One black horse, (Bill) 15 hands high, English; carries himself speedily; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very choice pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $850. Address Box No. 3,330, Post-office, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3¼ P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132
Second Cabin Passage	105

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $81; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP MARY SANFORD

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA, DICKINSON, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February. ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 24
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 31
KANGAROO	Saturday	Feb. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $40.—The first-class Clyde-built, iron steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. FERRIER, is intended to sail from New-York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, from Pier No. 20, foot of Murray-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau	$50
Passage money to Havana	70

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE-OFFICE, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.—The unrivaled clipper ship ALBION will sail for Liverpool Jan. 24, and the ADRIATIC for London, Jan. 28. Apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. E. BOTTOFFT, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station; returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st. E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:53 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on the road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 1.15 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

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HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
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Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
BEGIN AT 8 O'CLOCK.
TO-NIGHT (MONDAY,)
Mrs. Cowley's standard Comedy,
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

Don Julio	Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Cæsar	Mr. John Gilbert
Don Carlos	Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Vincentio	Mr. Floyd
Gaspar	Mr. Young
Don Garcia	Mr. Reynolds
Don Vasquez	Mr. Browne
Pedro	Mr. Parkes
Diego	Mr. Turner
Olivia	Mrs. Hoey
Minetta	Miss Mary Gannon
Victoria	Miss Fanny Morant
Marcella	Miss Mary Barrett
Laura	Mrs. Reeves
Sancha	Miss Carman

TUESDAY—7th night of the Invisible Husband.
WEDNESDAY—3d time of the Provoked Husband.
THURSDAY—6th night of Pauline.
FRIDAY—4d time of the Provoked Husband.
SATURDAY—7th night of Pauline.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings.
In Preparation, Secrets Worth Knowing.
To be repeated, Central Park, Money, Bosom Friends, The School for Scandal, Road to Ruin, the Irish Heiress, Love and Money, and the Bachelor of Arts.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
EIGHTH SEASON, 1862-63.
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SECOND SOIREE.

I—Trio, Stringed Instruments, (C minor, Opus 9, No. 3,) Beethoven.
1. Allegro con spirito. 2. Adagio. 3. Scherzo, Allegro molto e vivace. 4. Finale, Presto.
Messrs. THOMAS, MATZKA and BERGNER.
II—Trio, (D minor, Opus 63) Schumann.
1. Mit Energie und Leiden-schaft. 2. Lebhaft, doch nicht zu rasch. 3. Langsam, mit inniger Empfindung. 4. Mit Feuer.
Messrs. MASON, THOMAS and BERGNER.
III—Quartet, (D minor, Posthumous) Schubert.
1. Allegro. 2. Andante con moto, (con Variazione.) 3. Scherzo, Allegro molto. 4. Finale, Presto.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER.

The Grand Piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.
The Soirée will commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7½ o'clock.
The next Soirée will take place on the 10th of February.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the door and at the music stores of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

NAPOLEON'S THEATER,
585 BROADWAY 585.
THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Jan. 19,
First night of the
GREAT NAPOLEON TROUPE,
consisting of the following unrivaled artists:
Prof. NAPOLEON, H. S. RUMSEY,
Mlle. CAMILLE, Mons. EDOUILLE,
Mlle NAPOLEON, J. G. WALLACE,
YOUNG LEON, and other stars.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Jan. 19.
Admission 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

GERMAN HOSPITAL FAIR,
NO. 349 4TH-ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 3 TO 10 P. M.
The public are invited to witness the drawing of prizes. Entrance fee 10 cents.
Printed lists of the numbers already drawn, and a catalogue of the prizes, for sale at the rooms. Price 10 cents.
Prizes delivered three days after drawing. No delivery on Wednesday and Thursday next.
The Fair for visitors will be closed on Wednesday, after which date the rooms will be kept open until the 28th inst. for the delivery of prizes.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE FIRST CONCERT of the astonishing BRETTO CHILDREN AND EMIL GRAMM. They are pronounced the WONDERS OF THE AGE! They will give their SECOND CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, 21st of Jan., At DODWORTH'S ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway. They will be assisted by Mad. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, Soprano, Miss LIZZIE M. ALLEN, And the celebrated American Tenor, WM. CASTLE, &c. TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. The Second Concert will consist of an entirely new Programme. RICHARD, 7 years of age, will play a new Grand Fantasia on the Guitar, a Piano, being the smallest performer in the world.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 596 Broadway, near Bond-st.—GRAND PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI and THE WAR, with the historic landscape of SEA OF GALILEE. EVERY EVENING AT 7¾; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
DR. MACGOWAN
Will deliver a lecture on the
ARTS, LITERATURE, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
JAPAN,
Illustrated by a
CABINET OF CURIOSITIES,
Embracing specimens of the
FINE ARTS, LITERATURE and MANUFACTURES,
Both useful and ornamental,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1863,
At 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
"These lectures have been warmly appreciated and admired by those who have heard them. They are "INSTRUCTIVE and ENTERTAINING in the highest degree."
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
By order of Committee of Arrangements.

A TRIP TO ICELAND.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, author of "A Whaling Voyage," "Yusef," "Crusoe-Life," "A Peep at Washoe," and other sketches of travel, will give an account of his recent visit to ICELAND, during which he will introduce, with APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC, a series of MAGNIFICENT SCENES, painted in Europe from original drawings. Smaller sketches illustrating the cosinal drawings, and characteristic traits of the people, will also be introduced. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Randolph's, corner Broadway and Amity-st., and at the Hall. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
WILL SAY
"AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION,"
At the Cooper Institute,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets (to the hall, not to the platform,) 25 cents; for sale at Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; A. J. Davis & Co.'s, No. 274 Canal-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Ross & Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.
A few tickets to the platform (sold only at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.,) 50 cents.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 36 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 294 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland of the best qualities, all at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE.
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

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THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soap which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
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WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 169 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.........WM. WHEATLEY
It affords Mr. Wheatley much gratification to be able to announce an engagement for a limited period with
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,
who will make her first appearance at this theatre on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1863,
in a new (five acts) play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for Miss BATEMAN.
She will be supported as previously by
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr.
AND
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in that play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN, ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Musical Director.........Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
By Mons. PHILLIPE AND Mr. S. WALLIS.
THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden	Miss BATEMAN
Her first appearance at this theatre.	
Nathan, an apostate Jew	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer	Mr. Edwin Adams
His first appearance at this theatre.	
Father Lorenz, the Village Magistrate	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest	Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber	Mr. B. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth	Mr. C. H. Wilson
His first appearance in New-York.	
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Her first appearance in this theatre.	
Madame Groschen	Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man	Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman	Mrs. H. F. Gratten

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1863,
BRUNO LE FILEUR,
Comedie-vaudeville, in two acts, by MM. Cogniard Frères.
LE VIEUX BRACONNIER,
Chansonnette, by M. Fulgnes.
DEUX PROMMES DU NORD,
Vaudeville in one act, by MM. Dupin and Delacour.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
Mr. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 683 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ARENA.
Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC FEATS,
By the largest and most talented troupe ever seen on this continent.
Performances EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
S. Q. STOKES, Manager.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW PRICES, SEVERAL very nice brick and frame houses on 79th, 82d and 83d sts., between 2d and 4th-avs., in the best improved parts of Yorkville, at prices from $2,100 to $5,000, and on easy terms of payment. Apply to JOHN TURNER, at the paint store, 86th-st. and 3d-av.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia; village lots for $10; farms, 1 to 20 acres, suitable for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Several 400-acre lots for sale. Send stamp for circular. E. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

$3,300 WILL BUY A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT.—Store on first floor, with shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c. In first-rate order. Situated on Van Brunt-st., between William and Ewen sts., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, WITH furniture new last Spring, situated near Madison Park, all in complete order. Also a number of houses for sale, and for investment, rented, paying about 10 per cent. Apply to J. C. MOON, No. 268 6th-av.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 252 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS stores Nos. 48 and 50 Barclay-st., with lease of lots. Will be sold low, and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, a beautiful residence with eight lots, is offered for sale, furnished or otherwise. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 148 WEST 27TH-ST.—It has four stalls above ground; well ventilated. Size [illegible]; lot 24x98.9. Price $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, BARN, TWO ACRES OF garden, fruit, &c., three miles out, near three railroads, for three thousand dollars, on the hill, this side of Newtown. N. DODGE, Dentist, No. 24 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

FARMS.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—The farm of the late Robert Vanamburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie, and six miles from the city of Poughkeepsie and four from New-Hamburgh depôt, containing about 130 acres, 10 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered, and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be about equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire on the premises of the heirs, or of CHARLES DU BOIS, at Fishkill Landing.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A good farm on shares, or at a fair rent; would put in the whole or part of the stock, or would purchase on moderate terms. Address FARMER, Post-office, Greenbush, N. Y.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 43 feet on Broadway, 63 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house east side.

WANTED TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, OR FOR the term of 5 years, a commodious and well furnished church in good repair, in 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 81 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN built dwelling-house, on Clinton-av., Brooklyn. Price not to exceed $10,000. Address G. P., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a basement, with privilege of office room on first floor. Rent moderate. Address, for one week, J. B. B., No. 30 Pine-st., stating price and location.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References required.

A PHYSICIAN IS DESIROUS OF PROcuring comfortable accommodations for himself and wife, in a good and well kept house, between 23d and 30th sts., and Madison and 6th avs., occupied by a private family. He will require a room suitable for an office, also a parlor and sleeping room, with good closets. Would prefer to furnish the rooms himself. Best City references given. Address for one week, R. M. M., Madison-square Post-office, stating terms and accommodations. Boarding-house keepers need not answer.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,295 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A PARLOR, ONE double and two single rooms, with private table, wanted, for a gentleman, his wife, son and daughter, in a family without other boarders; location between 15th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address R. L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON THE SECond floor, to one or two single gentlemen, by a private German family. Inquire at No. 5 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress..........Miss LAURA KEENE
Open at 7, commences at 7¾ o'clock.
Third week of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
Whose splendid performances have achieved a
SERIES OF TRIUMPHS,
And nightly attracts to this elegant Theatre crowded audiences, comprising the
BEAUTY AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
MONDAY, Jan. 19,
TWO NEW PIECES.
The Comedy entitled,
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
OR THE
WOMAN AND ARTISTE.
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, the great Actress of 1690 (her original character).......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
And the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE (with songs)...............Mrs. JOHN WOOD
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the Sunday Times.
Mrs. Wood has been acknowledged Queen of Burlesque, but last Monday evening she astonished her audience with an admirable performance of Anne Bracegirdle, in "The Actress by Daylight," rendering the varied and variable moods of the gifted tradition with such verve esprit and grace as to require little effort of the imagination to be convinced that the original, with more than the original stock of beauty and fascination, stood before us. The charm of the acting lay in the complete indentification of character, and the exact boundaries set to the requirements of the rôle, and which were never overstepped. It was not Mrs. John Wood that we saw, but Anne Bracegirdle, in all her charming versatility, her womanly tenderness and professional superiority.
From the Saturday Courier.
Mrs. Wood has favored us with five performances of one of her most admirable comedy characters, that of Anne Bracegirdle, in "The Actress by Daylight." The unapproachable Thalia, the only acknowledged successor to the name in New-York, never looked more divinely lovely, nor dressed with more taste, than in this part, and while her peculiar talents of burlesque and brusque comedy are exactly suited to the principal idea of the little role, she has educated the sentimental in her nature to a delicious and naive delicacy of expression, such as to stamp her indeed an artiste in the truest sense.
To conclude with the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE...............................Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs of "I'll be no Submissive Wife," and "There's a Path by the River," written and composed expressly for Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
During Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S engagement,
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
In consequence of the
UNEQUALED TRIUMPH
OF
THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
and the distinguished character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
who have nightly drawn the
LARGEST AND MOST DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
to witness their impersonations, the management has pleasure in announcing the repetition of the same charming performances.
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING
until further notice,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK
will appear in the rôle of Peter Probity, in which he has achieved so genuine an artistic triumph, in the exquisite domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
After which, Celeste's celebrated military drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Henri St. Eime, Hamet, a wild Arab boy, Mathilde de Merie......CUBAS
Introducing her grand
BALLET DANCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
On MARCH 2.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street.
HOUSES CROWDED TO SUFFOCATION.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1863,
And EVERY EVENING, until further notice,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
On account of hundreds not being able to obtain admission last week, the musical farce of the
TWO POMPEYS
will be retained on the programme this week.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
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References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
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GREAT EXCITEMENT!
IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM!
Everybody rushing headlong to
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MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
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THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
who has been visited and admired by over
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE,
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BEAUTIFUL LITTLE MODEL OF A WOMAN
ever beheld, though she is no larger than an ordinary child of only 3 or 4 years.
32 INCHES HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 29 POUNDS.
She is a
FULLY MATURED AND DEVELOPED WOMAN.
Her form is perfect, while she possesses every grace and accomplishment that
ADORNS A LOVELY WOMAN.
She is intelligent, every way interesting, and
ALWAYS CHARMS HER VISITORS.
Her matrimonial alliance with
GEN. TOM THUMB
will prevent her exhibition after the close of her present engagement at the Museum, and as
THE WEDDING TAKES PLACE ON
TUESDAY, Feb. 10,
SHE WILL REMAIN HERE
BUT TEN DAYS LONGER,
as she must retire at an early day to
PREPARE FOR THE NUPTIAL CEREMONY.
Her extensive wardrobe and numerous jewels enable her to
APPEAR IN A DIFFERENT DRESS EVERY DAY,
which, with her
DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING,"
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors, adds new charms to her own native loveliness. She is
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From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.,
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum at intervals, and
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during each dramatic performance, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
The most diminutive man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe,
TOGETHER WEIGHING ONLY 53 POUNDS.
Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
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Which has been prepared with great expense and care, with new Scenery, Properties, Costumes, &c., will be produced for the first time
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
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Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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The god of Love, with sightless eyes,
The wide earth roamed around,
In quest of one—the tiny prize—
Whom General Thumb has found.

Poor Cupid learned from this, too late,
That it's a sad miscarriage,
To grope in blindness for a mate,
And open eyes at marriage.

Tom Thumb has won a queenly bride,
And, if you wish to see 'em,
Take wife and babies out to ride,
And call at the Museum.

The time is brief, for Tom has vowed,
That when the knot is tied,
For money, none of all the crowd
Shall see his "bonnie bride!"

For he is rich, as she is fair,
(And that surpasses fable;)
Now, prithee, if you're dimed to spare,
Go see them, while you're able.

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L. B. Lent..............................Manager.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the largest and most complete collection of LIVING BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES in America. New and rare animals are added almost daily. LADIES AND FAMILY PARTIES are reminded that the exhibition is open throughout the day and evening without intermission. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
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There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

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The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all the essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

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The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and GOTTSCHALK, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
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NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Piano, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $125. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
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PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $85, $100, $125, $175, $200, $250, $300. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

IMPORTANT REBEL DOCUMENTS.

An Inside View of the Affairs of the Rebel Government.

Correspondence Intercepted by Our Blockaders off Charleston.

We published, yesterday, eight columns of intercepted rebel correspondence, comprising dispatches from the heads of the rebel departments at Richmond, to the agents of the rebel Government abroad —some of them of the most important character. We republish some of these documents below, in order that they may have a more extended circulation.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. SLIDELL.

[No. 7.] Confederate States of America, Department of State, Richmond, Oct. 17, 1862.

Sir: Since my No. 6, of 20th ultimo, of which duplicate is herewith forwarded, some circumstances of a very remarkable character have come to the knowledge of the President, to which your earnest attention is invited.

On the 7th instant the President received from Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, a letter, of which a copy is annexed, marked A, with inclosures Nos. 1 and 2.

The very singular nature of this correspondence, initiated, as you will perceive, by Mr. B. Theron, French Consular Agent, and Spanish Vice-Consul at Galveston, naturally excited a lively interest, but we had not yet arrived at any satisfactory conclusion as to the nature and extent, nor the source of the intrigue on foot, when, on the 13th instant, the President received from Hon. W. S. Oldham, Senator from Texas, a letter, of which a copy, marked B, is herewith inclosed.

The concurrent action of two French Consular officers at points so remote from each other as Galveston and Richmond; the evident understanding which exists between them; the similarity of their views and conduct; the choice of Mr. Oldham as the party to be approached, he being originally considered as identified with the party opposed to the Administration, while Mr. Wigfall is its supporter; all concur in satisfying us that there is not only concert of action between these officials, but that their conduct has been dictated by some common superior. In plain language, we feel authorized to infer that the French Government has, for some interest of its own, instructed some of its consular agents here to feel the way, and if possible to provoke some movement on the part of the State of Texas which shall result in its withdrawal from the Confederacy. It is difficult, if not impossible, on any other hypothesis, to account for the conduct of these agents.

I have, in accordance with the instructions of the President, expelled both M. Theron and M. Tabouelle from the Confederacy, and have forbidden their return without the previous permission of the Government. *I inclose you copies of the orders of expulsion, marked C and D.*

In endeavoring to account for such a course of action on the part of the French Government, I can only attribute it to one or both of the following causes:

1. The Emperor of the French has determined to conquer and hold Mexico as a colony, and is desirous of interposing a weak power between his new colony and the Confederate States, in order that he may feel secure against any interference with his designs on Mexico.

2. The French Government is desirous of securing for itself an independent source of cotton supply, to offset that possessed by Great Britain in India, and designs to effect this purpose by taking under its protection the State of Texas, which, after being acknowledged as an independent Republic, would, in its opinion, be in effect as dependent on France, and as subservient to French interests as if a French colony.

It is more than probable that both these considerations would have weight in the councils of the French Cabinet, and we are not without suspicion that the tortuous diplomacy of Mr. Seward may have had some influence in inspiring such designs. The desire to weaken the Confederacy, to exhibit it to the world as "a rope of sand," without consistence or cohesion and therefore not worthy of recognition as an independent member of the family of nations, would afford ample motives for the adoption of such a course by the Cabinet of the United States, which is driven to a diplomacy of expedients in the desperate effort to avert the impending doom which awaits the party now in power in Washington.

One other suggestion occurs to me, which you may receive as purely conjectural on my part. It is known to me personally that at the date of the annexation of Texas to the United States, Mr. Dubois de Saligny, the present French Minister in Mexico, and who was at that time French Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas, was vehemently opposed to the annexation, and was active in endeavoring to obstruct and prevent it. Even at that date the dispatches of Mr. Guizot, which I had an opportunity of reading, were filled with arguments to show that the interests of Texas were identical with those of France, and that both would be promoted by the maintenance of a separate nationality in Texas. The intrigue now on foot, therefore, accords completely with a policy in regard to Texas that may be almost said to be traditional with France; and it is not impossible that the movement of the consular agents here has received its first impulse from the French legation in Mexico, instead of the Cabinet of the Tuilleries.

These movements are not considered as having the slightest importance so far as their effect on Texas is concerned. The answers of Gov. Lubbock and the letter of Mr. Oldham will satisfy you how little these gentlemen were disposed to encourage such attempts, while the popular feeling in Texas is best evinced by the fact that she has seventy regiments of volunteers in our army. But the evidence thus afforded of a disposition on the part of France to seize on this crisis of our fate as her occasion for the promotion of selfish interests, and this, too, after the assurances of friendly disposition, or, at worst, impartial neutrality, which you have received from the leading public men of France, cannot but awaken solicitude; and the President trusts that you will use every effort to discover the source, extent and designs of these intrigues, and whether the United States are parties to them. It may, perhaps, be in your power to make use of this discovery also by awakening the British Government to a sense of the fact that designs are entertained of which that Government is not probably aware, and which it may be unwilling to see accomplished.

An enlarged and generous statesmanship would seem to indicate so clearly that the establishment of Southern independence on a secure basis (and with a strength sufficient to counterbalance the power of the United States, as well as to prevent extensive French colonization on our Southern border) would promote the true interests of Great Britain, that we find it difficult to account for her persistent refusal to recognize our independence. The knowledge of a secret attempt on the part of France to obtain separate advantage of such vast magnitude may perhaps induce a change in the views of the British Cabinet. I speak of the attempt as secret, for it is scarcely possible to suppose that the action of the French agents is taken with the concurrence or connivance of the British Government. If you come to the conclusion that these conjectures are well founded, you are at liberty to make known to Her Majesty's Government the facts herein communicated, either through the British Minister at Paris, or by concert with Mr. Mason. It is deemed desirable that in either event you should advise Mr. Mason of the course you may adopt, as it is very probable the English Government will learn from Richmond the fact of the expulsion of the Consuls, and the cause of the action of this Government, which, from its very nature, is accompanied with some degree of publicity.

I inclose to Mr. Mason, for his information, a copy of this communication. Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Hon. John Slidell, Commissioner, &c., &c., Paris.

October 20, 1862.

P. S. Since the foregoing was written I have had an interview with Mr. Tabouelle, and from the explanations offered by him, and certain acts which have come to my knowledge, I have become satisfied that, notwithstanding the singular coincidence between his conversation with Mr. Oldham and the communication of Mr. Theron to Gov. Lubbock, there was no concert of action between them, and that Tabouelle is no party to the intrigue referred to. *The order for his expulsion has been therefore revoked, as you will perceive by the annexed copy of a letter to him, marked E.*

It is barely possible, though I think not probable, that Theron may have acted on his own ideas of what he supposed would be agreeable to his superiors, and not in consequence of instructions. The whole matter is one of great delicacy, and I must leave it to your own discretion how best to treat it, after endeavoring to satisfy yourself whether Theron's movements were dictated by the French Cabinet. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

[*Private and confidential.*]

Executive Department, Austin, Texas, Sept. 11, 1862.

To his Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President, &c., Richmond, Va.:

Sir: I have the honor to forward for your consideration the inclosed copies of letters, the one (marked A) from the French and Spanish Consul at Galveston, the other (marked B) being my reply thereto.

As the proceeding of the said Consul would seem to indicate an incipient intrigue, I have deemed it proper to advise you thereof on the threshold.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, F. R. LUBBOCK.

[*Confidential.*]

[A.] Consulate Agency for France and Vice-Consulate for Spain in Galveston, Galveston, Aug. 18, 1862.

To His Excellency F. R. Lubbock, Governor of the State of Texas:

Sir: Will you be kind enough to inform me confidentially of your personal opinion on the following questions:

1. The annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States was or was not a good political measure?

2. The act of disunion and of the junction of the State of Texas to the Southern States, was or was not another good or bad politic taken by the State? And,

3. The reëstablishment of the old Republic of Texas will or will not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country?

Your answer to these questions, Sir, will serve me as a guide in my political correspondence with the Governments which I have the honor to represent.

I have the honor, Sir, and with very much respect, to be your obedient servant, B. THERON, French and Spanish Consul.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the original now on file in the Executive Department at Austin, Texas.

JAMES PAUL, Private Secretary.

[B] Executive Department, Austin, Texas, Sept. 9, 1862.

B. Theron, Esq., French and Spanish Consul, Galveston:

Sir: Your communication of 18th ultimo is before me, and contents duly noted.

In answer to your first interrogatory, permit me to say that the annexation of Texas to the United States was a good political measure.

As to your second question, I answer most emphatically that "the act of disunion and of the junction of the State of Texas to the Southern States was a good and proper political step."

In reply to your third inquiry, I have to say "the reëstablishment of the old Republic of Texas will not be beneficial to our beloved adopted country."

Texas has linked her fate with that of her sisters of the South. She will be free, steadfast and victorious. I have the honor to be,

Yours very respectfully, F. R. LUBBOCK.

True copy of the original.
JAMES PAUL, Private Secretary.

[B.] Richmond, Oct. 13, 1862.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President, &c.:

Sir: On to-day M. Tabouelle, French Vice-Consul at Richmond, sought an introduction to me in the Senate chamber, and stated that he desired to obtain from me certain statistical information in regard to Texas. I told him that I did not then have the time to give him the desired information, but if he would call at my room I would take pleasure in giving him any information which I possessed. He promised to call this evening, which he did, and has just left my room. I deem it proper to give you the substance of the conversation between us, as it had a connection with the subject matter of the correspondence between the Governor of Texas and French Consular Agent at Galveston, of which you advised Gen. Wigfall and myself a few days since.

After I had furnished him with information in regard to the area, population, debt, taxes and agricultural productive capacity of Texas, he remarked that the resources of the State were magnificent, and capable of supporting *a powerful and independent people*, and then asked me *whether I thought it would not be to the interest of the State to assume an independent nationality*. I told him that the people of Texas, being mostly emigrants from the old Southern States, were strongly attached to those States, and to our Federative system of Government, which I at some length explained to him. I told him that they never could have been induced to secede from the United States but to preserve that form of Government, which was in danger of being destroyed. I further stated to him that not only the affections and sympathies, but also the interests of the people of Texas bound them to the States of the Confederacy; *that their institutions, pursuits, and agricultural products were the same*, and that mutual safety required harmony amongst them, which could only be insured by a Confederacy; that as a separate and independent State Texas would be weak and incapable of self-defence, that we were sensible that we would be subject to be involved in collisions with our sister Southern States; that the similarity of institutions and production, which are now bonds of union and the cause of harmony, would become causes of rivalries, jealousies, and perhaps wars between the States; that in the Confederacy we would not be a weak and dependent people, incapable of resenting insult or repelling aggression. The subject was then waived, and we talked of other matters.

But for the fact you had called my attention to the correspondence between the Governor of Texas and the French consular agent at Galveston, this conversation would, perhaps, have made no impression upon my mind, but as an introduction to me was sought by the Vice-Consul, with the view to obtain statistical information in regard to Texas, and the subject of the separate independence of that State was thus introduced by him, it struck me that it was not casual or accidental. He furthermore stated to me that he had written to the consular agent at Galveston for information upon the resources of Texas, and had received from him a specimen or sample of Texas wool, which he either had or intended to send to France.

I have deemed it proper to communicate the foregoing to you, as affording confirmatory evidence to the conclusion that it is the object of Louis Napoleon, and perhaps of other of the European Powers, to induce Texas to assume an independent nationality. The fact communicated by you to Gen. Wigfall and myself put me on my guard, and caused me to be more explicit and specific than I might otherwise have been, for the purpose of dissipating such design if it exists, and to induce whatever steps that may be taken to be for the benefit of the entire Confederacy.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. S. OLDHAM.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. THERON.

[C.] Department of State, Richmond, Oct. 17, 1862.

Sir: The Governor of Texas has communicated to the President a correspondence between him and yourself, in which you plainly attempted to induce the Governor to enter into some understanding or arrangement for the withdrawal of Texas from this Confederacy. This attempt on your part is considered by the President as an abuse of the hospitality of the Confederacy, and as indicating hostility on your part to this Government and people.

Your presence within the Confederacy can no longer be permitted. You are therefore required to depart immediately, and not to return without the previous permission of this Government.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. B. Theron, French Consular Agent, and Vice Consul for Spain, Galveston, Texas.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MAJ.-GEN. MAGRUDER.

Department of State, Richmond, Oct. 17, 1862.

Sir: Herewith you will find inclosed a letter addressed to Mr. B. Theron, French Consular Agent and Vice-Consul for Spain at Galveston, Texas, requiring that functionary to depart immediately from the Confederacy.

The President requests that you will have this order executed as promptly as can be done without undue harshness, and that you have Mr. Theron conveyed under surveillance to Matamoros or other convenient point on the Mexican frontier, whence he can depart for Europe if he chooses.

Mr. Theron will be allowed to make such disposal of the books and papers of his consulate as he may deem proper.

Please acknowledge receipt of this communication.
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Maj.-Gen. J. B. Magruder, Spottswood Hotel.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MONS. TABOUELLE.

[D.] Department of State, Richmond, Oct. 17, 1862.

Sir: Hon. Mr. Oldham, Senator from the State of Texas, having communicated to the President the substance of a conversation held with you on the 12th instant, in the course of which you sought to impress on that Senator the conviction that it would be for the interest of the State of Texas to separate herself from this Confederacy, I am instructed by the President to inform you that your presence within the Confederacy can no longer be permitted, your conduct being considered hostile to this Government and people.

You are therefore required to depart from the Confederacy, and not to return without the previous permission of this Government. You will prepare to leave by the flag-of-truce-boat, which will depart on the 16th instant.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mons. Tabouelle, Vice-Consul of France, Richmond.

[E.] Department of State, Richmond, Oct. 18, 1862.

Sir: I have seen the President since my interview with yourself and Mr. Giles this morning, and having taken into consideration your explanations in relation to your interview with Mr. Oldham, and the other facts stated by you, the President is satisfied that your conversation with Mr. Oldham was not prompted by any hostility to this Government, and that you are not connected with the intrigue known to exist, having for its object to induce the withdrawal of the State of Texas from this Confederacy. You will therefore consider the order to depart from the Confederacy as withdrawn, and you will remain at liberty to reside here as heretofore. Your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mons. Tabouelle, at French Consulate, Richmond.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. DE LEON.

[No. 2.] Department of State, Richmond, Dec. 13, 1862.

Sir:—I avail myself of an unexpected opportunity to acknowledge receipt of your Nos. 1 and 2. They have been read with lively interest, and you will not fail to keep the Department fully advised of your conclusions as to the probable action of European Powers, as fast as their views are developed, either through the Press or other agencies.

The President has been so fully occupied with military matters that it has been scarcely possible for me to confer with him at length on the matters suggested by you, and he has just departed very suddenly for a tour in the Southwest, where his presence was greatly needed to restore affairs and to impart renewed energy and activity to our military operations.

On his return I will take measures to forward you additional means to enable you to extend the field of your operations, and to embrace, if possible, the Press of Central Europe in your campaign. Austria and Prussia, as well as the smaller Germanic Powers, seem to require intelligence of the true condition of our affairs, and of the nature of our struggle, and it is to be hoped you may find means to act with efficiency in molding public opinion in those countries.

When I send you a remittance, on the return of the President, at the end of this month, I will give you my views more at large.

The bearer of this goes in part to communicate arrangements for more prompt communication, and I hope that for the future my dispatches will reach Europe more regularly and promptly.

Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Edwin de Leon, Esq., Care of Hon. John Slidell, &c., Paris.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. MASON.

[No. 8.] Department of State, Richmond, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. James M. Mason, &c., &c., &c., London:

Sir: Since my No. 7, of 20th ultimo, I have had the pleasure of receiving your Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, dated respectively 30th July, 5th August, 18th September, and 18th September. The two latter were received by special messenger, who reached Richmond on the 21st instant. The two former were delivered by Mr. Frank, who did not arrive till 28th instant.

The contents of Nos. 14 and 15 are so voluminous (and they were accompanied by others of equal bulk from Mr. Slidell) that I have not yet been able to confer with the President in relation to them, and shall therefore defer replying, the more especially as I shall have another opportunity of forwarding dispatches in a very few days.

The arrangements made by the bearer of dispatches 16 and 17, for facilitating intercourse between us, have been approved, and will be continued as long as successful. The details will be explained to you by the bearer of this dispatch (Mr. George Sanders) in person.

The subject of a loan, based on cotton certificates, has been fully considered, and you will receive herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, informing you of the conclusions reached by us after much deliberation. I communicated to the Secretary your tender of services in connection with this matter, and he requests me to express his thanks and to solicit your aid and coöperation in any movements that may be made to insure success by Mr. Spence, to whom the Government has confided the business, in consequence chiefly of your recommendation. He had been appointed to take charge of other negotiations before the receipt of your last dispatches.

The President desires me to express his approval and satisfaction with your conduct in assuming, under the circumstances, the responsibility of making the arrangements necessary for the success of Capt. Sinclair in his arrangements for building a ship.

It is gratifying to perceive that you had, as was confidently anticipated, reviewed your impressions, and determined not to withdraw from London without the previous instructions of the President. Your correspondence with Earl Russell shows with what scant courtesy you have been treated, and exhibits a marked contrast between the conduct of the English and French statesmen now in office, in their intercourse with foreign agents, eminently discreditable to the former. It is lamentable that at this late period in the nineteenth century, a nation so enlightened as Great Britain should have failed yet to discover that a principal cause of the dislike and hatred toward England, of which complaints are rife in her Parliament and in her Press, is the offensive arrogance of some of her public men. The contrast is striking between the polished courtesy of M. Thouvenel and the rude incivility of Earl Russell. Your determination to submit to those annoyances in the service of your country and to overlook personal slights, while hope remains that your continued presence in England may benefit our cause, cannot fail to meet the warm approval of your Government. I refrain, however, from further comment on the contents of your dispatches, *till the attention of the President (now concentrated on efforts to repair the ill effects of the failure of the Kentucky campaign) can be directed to your correspondence with Earl Russell.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

THE TREASURY AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

It seems that, previous to the departure of Mr. Geo. N. Sanders for Europe, certain legislation of the Confederate Congress, which had been proposed in the matter of contracting for the construction of iron-clad ships in Europe, encountered the opposition of that gentleman. The following memorandum from him on this subject is found among the intercepted papers. Addressed to "Reid Sanders," it was probably placed by the latter in the hands of Mr. Memminger or Mr. Mallory, respectively, the Secretaries of the Confederate Treasury and Navy:

Richmond, Aug. 8, 1862.

Any legislation in regard to the construction of iron-clad steamers, until time is given me to get mine under way, will be very unjust. My detention here was necessary to the perfection of the contracts, which took much time and reflection. The final instructions of the Navy Department have been issued but a few days. Bunglers entering the European market might endanger the entire scheme. Great skill and diplomacy must be exercised to avoid the interference of European Governments.

No one is entitled to my suggestions until full time is given me to carry them out.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Reid Sanders.

To this is added by Sanders the following list of names, consisting of persons connected with the Confederate Administration and Congress. Several of the names, it will be seen, have a cross prefixed to them, intimating probably that they already favored his views, or needed to be still further approached on the subject. This supposition is, however, purely conjectural on our part. The list is as follows, in G. N. Sanders' handwriting:

President Davis,		Secretary Mallory,
Vice-President Stephens,		P. M. G. Reagan,
†Simms,	†Breckinridge,	Boyce,
Burnett,	†Conrad,	†Garnett,
Hunter,	Elliott,	Miles,
Henry,	†Read,	Wright, of T—,
†Brown, of Miss.,	Matchen,	Haskin,
†Orr,	Bruce,	Lyons,
Johnson,	Cooke,	†Foote,
Wigfall,	†Bocock,	†Pugh,
†Clarke.		

The following unsigned letter is also found among the captured papers:

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: As I contemplate leaving here without loss of time for Europe, for the purpose of rendering important and valuable service to the Confederacy, I deem it proper to recommend to you the necessity of my having the the coöperation of Commodore Forrest in the plans which have been suggested to you. He is an officer of experience, and well qualified to lend important assistance which may result in the complete realization of my hopes and expectations; indeed, if Commander Sinclair could also accompany me, or be sent out to give his attention to matters connected with the plans I have in contemplation, I am satisfied that with the professional knowledge of these gentlemen, we cannot fail to subserve our interests and render high and important service to our cause, both in superintending and constructing the vessels built to cut up the enemy's commerce.

I have the honor.

The following memorandum appears to be in the same handwriting with the above letter, though much disguised or very carelessly written:

Galbreath & Co., of Scotland, and W. S. Lindsay & Co., of London, are the houses with whom I had the negotiation about the steamers. I request Capt. Sinclair, of the Confederate navy, to make all preliminary arrangement for the contract by my return. (See him first,) he will meet you in London.

Geo. Thompson & Co., Glasgow, will make proposals for the construction of at least one steamer. They have the drawing and estimates complete.

Lindsay & Co. will negotiate the naval store bonds.

D. Rice & Co. may undertake enough to load one vessel (*Nova Scotia*) with shoes and clothing, under the North Carolina contract. Turpentine 100 should bring per gallon $2; resin should bring $6 94 bring $8.

Confederate States Navy Department, Richmond, Oct. 27, 1862.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: I have the honor to call your attention to the copy of the secret joint resolution of Congress, which was sent you on Saturday, and to so much of my recommendation to Congress upon the subject of the act as shows the basis upon which it was passed, a copy of which was also sent to you on Saturday.

Under this authority contracts have been made with Mr. Geo. N. Sanders by this department for six ships, to be paid for in cotton, a copy of which contract is herewith inclosed.

Mr. Sanders informs me that if the Government will fix the price of the cotton to be delivered, he can execute his contract, and not otherwise; and deeming the ships important to the public interest, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of stating the price, and of pursuing, with reference to payment in cotton for these ships, the course you have adopted with regard to the cotton bonds.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

MR. MEMMINGER TO MR. MALLORY.

Confederate States of America, Treasury Department, Richmond, Oct. 30, 1862.

Sir: I approve the suggestion made by you of making your contract for building iron-clad vessels in Europe conform to the arrangement of the cotton certificates sent to Hon. J. M. Mason. I inclose a form of each of these certificates. Upon the meeting of Congress an appropriation must be made to meet your contracts, and the terms can then be altered so as to conform the mode of payment to the cotton certificates, fixing a price for the cotton, and providing for the delivery at any port upon adding the charges of transportation. The only limit to these combined operations will be the quantity of cotton which the Government can purchase, which I hope will be found ample.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

[The "Cotton Certificates" inclosed in the foregoing letter are the same as those printed above.]

MR. MALLORY TO MR. MASON.

Confederate States of America, Navy Department, Richmond, Oct. 30, 1862.

Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner of the Confederate States to Great Britain, London:

Sir: Mr. Sanders has, as you are aware, contracted with this Department for the construction, in England, of six iron-clad steamers, combining the capacities of the freighting and the fighting ships in a manner which will enable them to force the blockade of our ports.

The interests of the country will be much benefitted by the prompt construction of these vessels; and I beg leave to invoke your interest, not only in behalf of our enterprises already in progress, but in behalf of this also.

The Secretary of the Treasury has this day addressed to me a note upon the subject of the cotton to be delivered in liquidation of these contracts, and I inclose herewith a copy. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

[*Duplicate.*]

Treasury Department, C. S. A., Richmond, Oct. 21, 1862.

Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, G. B.:

Gentlemen:—The inclosed letter to Mr. James Spence is sent to you for your guidance and consideration. Respectfully your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

MR. MEMMINGER TO MR. SPENCE.

(*Duplicate.*)

Confederate States of America, Treasury Department, Richmond, Oct. 21, 1862.

James Spence, Esq., Liverpool, G. B.:

Sir: As you have been appointed financial agent for the Confederate States, and Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co. are its depositaries under our law, I desire that you would confer together on the matter submitted by this letter.

I have on hand gold and silver coin, (chiefly the former,) two and a half millions of which I desire to apply in payment of articles purchased in England by our agents for the use of the Confederate Government. We find it impossible to purchase a sufficient amount of exchange for these purposes, and the small amount to be had is at such high rates that it would be desirable to furnish a substitute. I propose, therefore, to make payment for purchases by a transfer to the creditor of so much of this coin as may be requisite. I presume that when the coin thus becomes bona fide the property of a British subject, that the British Government would, at his instance, permit any of its vessels to bring over the same for him. If this expectation be realized, the coin here would be as valuable as exchange, and in England would probably realize its mint value, less freight and insurance.

To enable you to carry out any arrangement you may deem advisable, Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co. are authorized to make an absolute transfer of the coin, or to draw bills for the same on E. C. Elmore, Esq., Treasury, payable here, and a copy of this letter is sent to each of you that you may act in concert, and give us the benefit of your united counsel.

I am remitting, by opportunities as they occur, the bonds of the Confederate States, the proceeds of which, when sold, are intended to be applied to the contracts, of which you have been advised. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Sec. of Treasury.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Four Men-of-War Gone to Sea—Two of them Iron-Clads.

Yesterday a fleet of men-of-war, two of them iron-clads, took their departure from this port, bound on active and important service. Annexed is a brief account of each vessel:

THE NAHANT.

This vessel, an iron-clad battery, one of Ericsson's nine ships, left the Navy-yard on Saturday, and anchored off Bedloe's Island, where she took her powder on board. On her arrival here a most awkward blunder was discovered by the authorities in connection with the turret. The ports in all the iron-clads have been purposely left colorless, in order that they should not present a shining mark to the enemy. The Boston people, however, painted them black, thus rendering them exceedingly conspicuous. The officers of the Brooklyn yard were then obliged to paint an entire black band around the turret, which covers the ports. Thus the Nahant will easily be known from all the craft of her class. She is said to be one of the most successful of the lot. Her armament consists of the regulation battery, one eleven and one fifteen-inch gun. Although her Commander has not had much experience in working iron-clads he is known to be brave and competent.

The officers of the *Nahant* are:

Commander, John Downes; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, David D. Harmony; Acting Master, Wm. Carter; Acting Engineers, Charles C. Rutter and Charles A. Clark; Assistant Surgeon, Charles E. Stedman; Assistant Paymaster, Edward Putnam; Second and Third Assistant Engineers, T. H. Bordley and Abram Mickener.

THE WEEHAWKEN.

This is also an iron-clad battery, one of the last nine contracted for by Mr. Ericsson. She accompanied the *Nahant*, and is at sea. Capt. Rodgers, the Commander of this vessel, worked night and day to get her off, but two accidents delayed him. First, a fire broke out on board of her, and then, through carelessness, a part of the machinery became disarranged. When the matters were put right, the weather became foggy and suspicious, a fact which, in view of recent events, made it advisable not to send the craft away until the wind changed. Upon the top of the *Weehawken's* turret a railing for riflemen has been put up, from which the crew can fire on the enemy's troops when ascending rivers, and which secures them in a great measure from returning balls. Of course there is nothing impregnable about this affair, which a discharge of two-pound grape would destroy. Capt. Ericsson, as already stated, has introduced an additional improvement in the gun apparatus, which enables the hands to work it with great ease. On her late trial trip its usefulness was demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner. The Commander of the *Weehawken*, Capt. Rodgers, is called in the navy the "fighting Rodgers." His conduct under fire at Fort Darling, while in command of the *Galena*, elicited warm commendation from the Secretary.

The following is a list of the *Weehawken's* officers:

Commander, John Rodgers; Lieutenant-Commanding and Executive Officer, L. H. Newman; Master, B. W. Lorin; Paymaster, —— Pynchon; Engineers, Acting Chief, J. H. Bailey; Assistants, —— Hardy, Henry J. Marion, and Mitchell.

THE LACKAWANNA.

is a new steam sloop-of-war, outward bound on her first cruise, having just been completed at this station. She is one of the most symmetrical ships in the service; was launched on the 9th of August last, and is in every respect a regular navy-built craft. She is a single banked corvette, two hundred and sixty-two feet long, thirty-two feet wide, seventeen feet ten inches deep, and measures about 1,600 tons. Her machinery was constructed in this city, and is believed to be serviceable. It consists of two horizontal back-acting engines, with cylinders forty-two inches in diameter, and thirty inches' stroke. The propeller is a fixed brass one, fully fifteen feet in diameter.

Her officers are as follows:

Captain, John B. Marchand; Lieutenant-Commander, R. E. Potter; Lieutenant, Stephen A. McCarty; Surgeon, Thomas W. Leach; Paymaster, James Fulton; Acting Ensign, Barker Van Vorhis; Gunner, John G. Vesser; Engineers, Edward Marbline (first assistant), A. H. Gunnell, A. H. Fisher, Orleans Longave, F. H. Seymen, George W. Roche.

THE IROQUOIS.

This vessel is a steam sloop, or gunboat, and a regular navy-built man-of-war. She is the fastest of her class, and when some convoy business is performed will be sent to reinforce the fleet chasing the *Alabama*. *Her first service was performed in the Mediterranean*, where she became somewhat seriously damaged on a reef. She subsequently put into Genoa for repairs. When the rebellion broke out she was called home to serve on the blockade, which she did most efficiently. Since her last arrival at this port she has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now as good as new. The *Iroquois* is 1,016 tons burden, and is rated for nine guns. We subjoin a list of her officers;

Commander— —— Case. Lieut.-Commander—H. E. Mullan. Surgeon—W. E. Taylor. Assistant Paymaster—John A. Bates, Jr. Acting Ensigns—Joseph Avant, J. D. Deyber, Thomas Stodhart. Engineers—J. W. Storm; (First Assistant,) W. J. Howard (Acting Second Assistant,) Warren Ewen, Jos. H. Mathews; (Third Assistant,) W. J. Barrington, Hugh S. Short. Gunner—John C. Clapham. Boatswain—John H. Downes.

ANOTHER PIRATE AFLOAT.

The Brig Gilmore Meredith, and Schooner West Wind, Chased into St. Thomas Harbor.

Capt. Smith, of the British brig *Havelock*, from St. Thomas, and Capt. Turner, of the schooner *Carrie A. Pitman*, also from St. Thomas, both arrived at this port yesterday morning, report as follows:

The brig *Gilmore Meredith*, of Baltimore, and the schooner *West Wind*, sailed from St. Thomas, Jan. 4, for Cuba, to load, and the same day were chased back to St. Thomas by the Confederate schooner *Retribution*. She lay outside of the harbor, and during the night sent her boats alongside of the *Gilmore Meredith*, who was at anchor in the harbor, and took from her five of her crew, who willingly deserted the brig. The *Retribution* is a fore and aft schooner, of about 120 tons burden, painted black, and mounts four guns, with a long-tom amidships.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

Two Prizes Captured by the Gunboat Sagamore.

Two More of the Banks Transports Ashore.

Wreck of the Ship Sparkling Sea with a New-York Battery on Board.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Key West, Fla., Monday Jan. 12, 1863.

The U. S. gunboat steamer *Sagamore*, Capt. Earl English, has just returned (10th, 12 M.) from a cruise up the East coast of Florida, having captured two prizes. The English sloop *Avenger*, of Nassau, N.P., inside of Jupiter Inlet, Fla., with a cargo consisting of blankets and sundries, and the English sloop *Julia*, near Jupiter, bound in from Nassau with salt and sundries. Two other small vessels were wrecked and abandoned near Indian River.

Capt. English reports the ship *Lucinda*, Capt. Smith, with troops and horses bound South, as having been ashore on the 8th, on Triumph Reef, near Cape Florida. He promptly rendered assistance with the *Sagamore* and soon hauled the *Lucinda* off, and towed her out clear from the Reef, whence she went on her way unharmed, except from the delay. The next day, the 9th, Capt. English found the ship *Sparkling Sea*, Capt. Waite, with the New-York Battery, (Twenty-fifth) Capt. Grove, also ashore on Ajax Reef, near Carrysport Lighthouse, with five feet water in her. Capt. English was unable to free the ship of water, or to haul her off. He therefore took off about fifty of the troops, leaving sufficient for care of the horses, and brought them to Key West. Wreckers will at once go up and render such assistance as they can, and should the weather continue mild the ship and cargo may all be saved, but not otherwise. Many of the horses had died on the trip in consequence of their suffering from being insufficiently stalled. Eighty of the number were still alive.

The *Sagamore* has been very successful in capturing prizes, and under the present command of Capt. English, she will be a terror to all the blockade runners of our eastern coast. Capt. English is a most excellent officer, vigilant and industrious; his stoppages in port are very brief, and always for cause, and when at sea he usually finds something that requires attention, and somehow happens to be just where his vessel can be useful.

Admiral Bailey had fitted out a short time since, a small captured prize, the schooner *Ariel*, and sent her up among the Florida Keys, under command of Acting-Master Mulloy, who returned with her on the 8th, after a short cruise, with a small craft having a crew of only two men, and loaded with nine barrels of turpentine and one bale of Sea Island cotton from Secessia, bound to Nassau, N. P. The *Ariel* captured her off Cape Florida, and returned with her prize to Key West, and again left this morning, the 10th, for another cruise in those waters.

The prize steamer *Susan*, sold here at Marshal's sale recently, has since been undergoing repairs and fitting out for a trip to New-Orleans, and being about ready to sail, arrangements have been made for her to go to the assistance of the wrecked ship *Sparkling Sea*, and she has just left this morning, (Sunday, 11th,) taking on board the troops who were brought down by the *Sagamore*, and designing to take on board from the wreck the remaining troops and the horses, and proceed with them at once to New-Orleans. Some apprehension is felt as to the safety of the wrecked ship, as a pretty stiff norther has set in this morning.

Monday Morning, 12th.—The steam propeller *Prometheus*, Capt. Hamilton, arrived here last evening from New-Orleans.

The war vessels now in the harbor, are the flagship *St. Lawrence*, steamers *Santiago*, *Sagamore*, *Magnolia* and *Penguin*, bark *James L. Davis* and schooners *Wanderer* and *Beauregard*. Transport steamers *Mississippi*, *Prometheus* and *Charles Osgood*. Merchant vessels, barkentine *Andrew Manderson*, brig *Open Sea*, schooners *Lily* and *Union*. Brig *New Era*, with the machinery and material of the steamer *M. Sanford*, sailed for New-York on Sunday, the 11th.

By an arrival just from Havana, we learn that three schooners loaded with cotton, arrived at that port during the last week, and Capt. Ammen, about eight miles out from the harbor of Havana yesterday, passed close by three other schooners with cotton, and one of them was recognized as the schooner *Edna F. Kerr*, recently sold here as a prize. One of our cruisers had left Havana the day previous, and made a clear coast for these blockade-runners to make a successful market. F.

[Advertisement.]

Lectures on Man, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy.—Fowler & Wells announce six lectures in Lincoln Hall, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, commencing Monday, 19th January, to continue every evening. Open at 7½, commences at 8. Tickets for the course $1. Single, 25 cents. May be had at the door, and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25c. 210.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 5 02 | Moon sets.... 0 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 52 | Gov. Island. 8 32 | Hell Gate.... 9 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 18.

Arrived.

Steam transport W. P. Clyde, McLaughlin, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. steam frigate Colorado, Goldsborough, Fortress Monroe.

Ship Francis P. Sage, Ingersoll, Antwerp and Flushing Dec. 4, and the Downs Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has experienced very rough weather the latter part of the passage, strained ship, causing her to leak very badly.

Ship Ticonderoga, Sloughton, Vera Cruz Dec. 23, and the S. W. Pass 22 ds., in ballast to Harbecks & Horsey.

Bark Queen Victoria, (Br., of Dublin,) Conway, Cardiff Nov. 19, with coal to master.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall Dec. 30, with hides to J. F. Joy.

Brig Mary E. Milliken, (of Philadelphia,) Norden, Matanzas Jan. 5, with sugar to master.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Smith, Matanzas, Jan. 5, with cotton, hides, &c., to Middleton & Co. Jan. 14, 5 A. M., went ashore on the point of Sandy Hook and was got off on the 16th, by the aid of two steam-tugs [illegible]. The Br. bark [illegible] Jan. 3 ds. previous, and bark [illegible] [illegible] 16 ds. previous. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Havelock, (Br., of Kemp, N. S.,) Smith, St. [illegible] Jan. 1, and St. Thomas Jan. 5, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Carrie A. Pitman, (of Marblehead,) Turner, [illegible] Dec. 21, via St. Thomas Jan. 5, in ballast to E. J. [illegible] & Co.

Schr. Ohmbom, (3-masted,) Wheeler, New-Orleans [illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to order.

Schr. Lath Rich, Boshell, Pensacola 22 ds., in ballast to E. P. & G. D. Lunt. Jan. 14, 4½ P. M., lat. 31 18, lon. 79 25, passed the wreck of a vessel floating down the Gulf Stream; she was apparently right side up, and about two or three feet above the water, and her deck looked to be swept clean of houses, masts, rigging, &c.

Schr. Harvest Queen, Smith, Cornwallis, N. S., 18 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, with mdse.

Schr. Benjamin English, Hathaway, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. Cherub, [illegible], Portland, Me., 1 ds., with lumber to Waydell & Co.

WIND—Sunset, E., light.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both popular and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

RUBIA MILLS,

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TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 182 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.

ALBANY BREWERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 234 GREENWICH-ST.,

Nos. 23 and 25 JAY-ST.,

AND No. 231 WASHINGTON ST., NEW-YORK.

Their brewing establishment at Albany is one of the largest in this country, in which are introduced all the new improvements in machinery, in this and other countries.

Their Malting House, where they manufacture their own malt, are all conducted under the personal superintendence of themselves.

They therefore feel confident in challenging comparison with any other brands of Ale produced in this or any other country.

They guarantee their article to be made from the PURE JUICE of the

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In addition to the above, there were distributed 30 prizes of $1,000; 36 prizes of $500; 30 prizes of $300, and 12,308 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,325. For information or circulars, address

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